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REGULAR

AND VOLUNTEER
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WHOLE NUMBER 661.

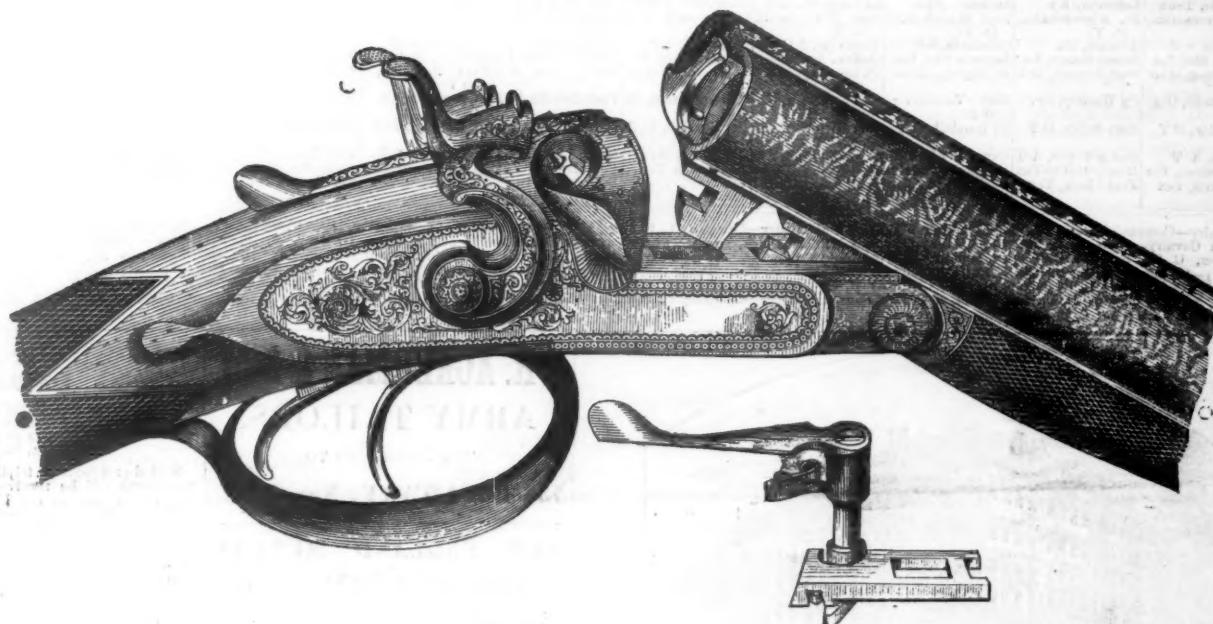
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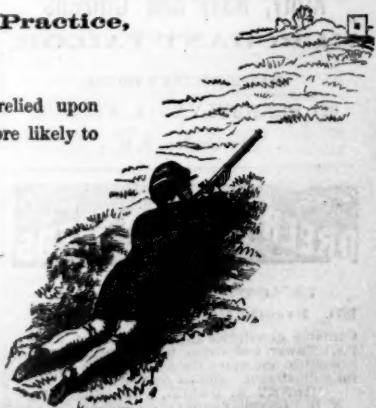
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STATIONS OF THE REGIMENTS OF THE U. S. ARMY, BY COMPANIES.

(MAY 16, 1874.)

We shall be greatly obliged if officers will give us early notice of any changes which may be required in this table.

Regt or units in charge	Headquarters.	A	B	C	D.	E	F	G	H	I	K
Willett's Pt, N.Y.	Willett's Pt, N.Y.	Willett's Pt, N.Y.	Willett's Pt, N.Y.	Willett's Pt, N.Y.	Willett's Pt, N.Y.	West Point, N.Y.					
Gen. Nat. Gov. Lie.	Benicia Bks, Cal	Benicia Bks, Cal	Fort Klamath, Or	Camp McDermitt, Nev	Benicia Bks, Cal	Ft Lapwai, I.T.	Camp Warner, Or	Camp Bidwell, Cal	Camp Harvey, Or	Camp Halleck, Nev	Camp Harvey, Or
2d	Pt Sanders, W.T.	Pt Laramie, W.T.	Camp Brown, W.T.	Pt Laramie, W.T.	Camp Douglas, UT	Fort Laramie, W.T.	Fort Ellis, M.T.	Ft Laramie, W.T.	Ft D. A. Russell,	Ft Laramie, W.T.	Ft Laramie, W.T.
3d	Fort D. A. Russell,	Sidney Barracks, W.Y., T.	Spotted Tail's Agency, W.T.	Fort Fetterman, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, Neb	Sidney Barracks, Neb	Fort McPherson, Neb	Fort McPherson, Neb	Ft. D. A. Russell,	Ft McPherson, Neb	Ft McPherson, Neb
4th	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Sabine Canon, Tex	Ft Duncan, Tex	Kearnyville, Tex	Ft Duncan, Tex	Ft McAvett, Tex	Ft Clark, Tex	Ft Duncan, Texas
5th	Tucson, A.T.	Camp Verde, A.T.	Camp Apache, A.T.	Camp Apache, A.T.	Camp Bowles, A.T.	Camp Grant, A.T.	Camp Apache, A.T.	Camp Apache, A.T.	Camp Lowell, AT	Camp Apache, A.T.	Camp Apache, A.T.
6th	Ft Hays, Kas.	Ft Lyon, C.T.	Ft Hays, Kas.	Ft Hays, Kas.	Ft Hays, Kas.	Ft Hays, Kas.	Ft Dodge, Kas.	Ft Dodge, Kas.	Ft Lyon, C.T.	Ft Lyon, C.T.	Camp Supply, I.T.
7th	St Paul, Minn.	Ft Lincoln, D.T.	Ft Lincoln, D.T.	Ft Rice, D.T.	Ft Totten, D.T.	Ft Lincoln, D.T.	Ft Lincoln, D.T.	Ft Lincoln, D.T.	Ft Totten, D.T.	Ft Totten, D.T.	Ft Rice, D.T.
8th	Santa Fe, N.M.	Fort Howard, N.M.	Fort Union, N.M.	Fort Wingate, N.M.	Fort Stanton, N.M.	Ft Wingate, N.M.	Ft Stanton, N.M.	Ft Stanton, N.M.	Ft Howard, N.M.	Ft Howard, N.M.	Ft Wingate, N.M.
9th	Ringgold Bks, Tex	Ft Concho, Tex	Ringgold Bks, Tex	Ft Concho, Tex	Ft Concho, Tex	Ft Concho, Tex	Ft Concho, Tex	Ft Concho, Tex	Ft Concho, Tex	Ft Concho, Tex	Ft Concho, Tex
10th	Fort Sill, I.T.	Ft Richardson, Tex	Ft Sill, I.T.	Ft Sill, I.T.	Ft Griffin, Tex	Ft Griffin, Tex	Ft Griffin, Tex	Ft Griffin, Tex	Ft Richardson, Tex	Ft Richardson, Tex	Ft Sill, I.T.
Art.											
1st	Charleston, S.C.	Ft McHenry, Md	St Augustine, Fla	St Augustine, Fla	Savannah, Ga	Key West, Fla	Ft Barrancas, Fla	Ft Monroe, Va	Charleston, S.C.	Charleston, S.C.	Charleston, S.C.
2d	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft Foote, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft Macon, S.C.	Raleigh, N.C.	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Raleigh, N.C.	Raleigh, N.C.	Raleigh, N.C.
3d	Ft Hamilton N.Y.H.	Fort Monroe, Va	Ft Niagara, N.Y.	Ft Hamilt'n N.Y.H.	Ft Madison, Bk., NY	Ft Hamilt'n N.Y.H.	Ft Hamilt'n N.Y.H.	Ft Hamilt'n N.Y.H.	Ft Monroe, Va	Ft Monroe, Va	Ft Monroe, Va
4th	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Sitka, Alaska	Ft Stevens, Cal	Ft Independence, Mass	Ft Monroe, Va	Alcatras Isl, Cal	Alcatras Isl, Cal	Alcatras Isl, Cal
5th	Fort Adams, R.I.	Fort Adams, R.I.	Fort Adams, R.I.	Fort Adams, R.I.	Ft Monroe, Va	Ft Monroe, Va	Ft Monroe, Va	Ft Monroe, Va	Port Trumbull, Conn	Port Trumbull, Conn	Port Trumbull, Conn
Inf.											
1st	Ft Wayne, Mich.	Ft Porter, N.Y.	Madison Bks, NY	Ft Porter, N.Y.	Ft Wayne, Mich.	Ft Wayne, Mich.	Ft Mackinac, Mich	Ft Gratiot, Mich	Ft Gratiot, Mich	Ft Gratiot, Mich	Ft Gratiot, Mich
2d	Atlanta, Ga.	Atlanta, Ga.	Atlanta, Ga.	Atlanta, Ga.	Ft Hartsell, Tex	Ft Hartsell, Tex	Ft Hartsell, Tex	Ft Hartsell, Tex	Ft Hartsell, Tex	Ft Hartsell, Tex	Ft Hartsell, Tex
3d	Fort Riley, Kas.	Fort Dodge, Kas.	Camp Supply, I.T.	Fort Riley, Kas.	Ft Dodge, Kas.	Ft Dodge, Kas.	Ft Dodge, Kas.	Ft Dodge, Kas.	Ft Dodge, Kas.	Ft Dodge, Kas.	Ft Dodge, Kas.
4th	Fort Bridger, W.T.	Ft Fetterman, W.T.	Ft Bridger, W.T.	Ft Bridger, W.T.	Ft Russell, W.T.	Ft Russell, W.T.	Ft Fetterman, W.T.	Ft Sander, W.T.	Omp Douglas, U.T	Omp Douglas, U.T	Omp Douglas, U.T
5th	Leavenworth, Kas.	Ft Leavenworth, Kas.	Ft Leavenworth, Kas.	Ft Leavenworth, Kas.	Ft Larned, Kas.	Ft Larned, Kas.	Ft Leavenworth, Kas.	Ft Leavenworth, Kas.	Ft Leavenworth, Kas.	Ft Leavenworth, Kas.	Ft Leavenworth, Kas.
6th	Fort Buford, D.T.	Ft Lincoln, D.T.	Fort Benton, M.T.	Fort Buford, D.T.	Fort Shaw, M.T.	Fort Shaw, M.T.	Fort Buford, D.T.				
7th	Fort Shaw, M.T.	Ft St. Louis, M.T.	Ft St. Louis, M.T.	Ft St. Louis, M.T.	Ft St. Louis, M.T.	Ft St. Louis, M.T.	Ft St. Louis, M.T.	Ft St. Louis, M.T.	Ft St. Louis, M.T.	Ft St. Louis, M.T.	Ft St. Louis, M.T.
8th	Ft D. A. Russell, W.T.	Camp Stambaugh, W.T.	Spotl. T's Ay, W.T.	Ft St. Louis, M.T.	Ft St. Louis, M.T.	Ft St. Louis, M.T.	Ft St. Louis, M.T.	Ft St. Louis, M.T.	Ft St. Louis, M.T.	Ft St. Louis, M.T.	Ft St. Louis, M.T.
9th	Omaha Bks, Neb.	Omaha Bks, Neb.	Omaha Bks, Neb.	Omaha Bks, Neb.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.
10th	Ft McAvett, Tex.	Ft McAvett, Tex.	Ft McAvett, Tex.	Ft McAvett, Tex.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.
11th	Ft Richardson, Tex.	Ft Richardson, Tex.	Ft Richardson, Tex.	Ft Richardson, Tex.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.
12th	Angel Island, Cal	Camp Wright, Cal	Ft Yuma, Cal	Ft Yuma, Cal	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.
13th	Camp Brown, W.T.	Red Clouday, W.T.	Ft Laramie, W.T.	Ft Laramie, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.
14th	Ft Laramie, W.T.	Ft Laramie, W.T.	Ft Laramie, W.T.	Ft Laramie, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.
15th	Neb.	Fort Union, N.M.	Ft Wingate, N.M.	Ft Wingate, N.M.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.
16th	Nashville, Tenn.	Lebanon, Ky.	Jackson, Miss.	Jackson, Miss.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.
17th	Ft. A. Abercrombie, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.
18th	Columbia, S.C.	Columbia, S.C.	Columbia, S.C.	Columbia, S.C.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.
19th	Jackson Bks, La.	Baton Rouge, La.	Jackson Bks, La.	Jackson Bks, La.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.
20th	Ft Snelling, Minn.	Fort Edward, D.T.	Ft Ripley, Minn.	Ft Ripley, Minn.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.
21st	Ft Klamath, Org.	Ft Harney, Or.	Ft Vancouver, W.T.	Ft Vancouver, W.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.
22d	Fort Sully, D.T.	Fort Sully, D.T.	Ft Randall, D.T.	Ft Randall, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.
23d	Prescott, A.T.	Camp Verde, A.T.	Camp Verde, A.T.	Camp Verde, A.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.
24th	Fort Duncan, Tex.	Ringgold Bks, Tex.	Ringgold Bks, Tex.	Ringgold Bks, Tex.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.
25th	Fort Davis, Tex.	Fort Clark, Tex.	Fort Clark, Tex.	Fort Clark, Tex.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.	Ft. Wadsworth, D.T.

First Cavalry—Companies L and M, Ft Walla Walla, W.T. Second Cavalry—Company L, Ft Ellis, M.T.; Company M, Ft Laramie, W.T., Neb. Third Cavalry—Co. L, Ft. D. A. Russell, W.T.; Co. M, North Platte, Neb. Fourth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Clark, Tex.; Company M, Fort Clark, Tex. Fifth Cavalry—Companies L and M, Camp Grant, A.T. Sixth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Dodge, Kas; Company M, Fort Union, N.M. M., Fort Lyon, U.T. Seventh Cavalry—Company L, Fort St. Louis, Mo. Eighth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Union, N.M.; Company M, Fort Union, N.M. Ninth Cavalry—Company L, Ringgold Bks, Tex.; Company M, Fort Stockton, Tex. Tenth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Richardson, Tex.; Company M, Fort Sill, I.T. First Artillery—Company L, Ft Barrancas, Fla.; Company M, Ft Barrancas, Florida. Second Artillery—Company L, Fort Mason, N.M.; Company M, Fort Johnston, N.C. Third Artillery—Company L, Fort Adams, R.I.; Company M, Fort Preble, Me.



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1874. Dreer's Garden Calendar. 18

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The Office of the ARMY AND
NAVY JOURNAL has been removed
to No. 23 Murray St.

THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 32, WASHINGTON, April 27, 1874.

The following Acts of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. AN ACT to establish a reservation for certain Indians in the Territory of Montana.

Be it enacted, etc., That the following described tract of country, in the Territory of Montana, be, and the same is hereby, set apart for the use and occupation of the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfoot, River Crow, and such other Indians as the President may, from time to time, see fit to locate thereon, viz: Commencing at the northwest corner of the Territory of Dakota, being the intersection of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude and the one hundred and fourth meridian of west longitude; thence south to the south bank of the Missouri river; thence up and along the south bank of said river, to a point opposite the mouth of the Maria's river; thence along the main channel of the Maria's river to Birch Creek; thence up the main channel of Birch Creek to its source; thence west to the summit of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains; thence along the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the northern boundary of Montana; thence along said northern boundary to the place of beginning.

Approved, April 15, 1874.

II. AN ACT to donate the military reservation at Fort Steilacoom to the Territory of Washington for the use of the insane asylum. Approved, April 15, 1874.

III. AN ACT for the relief of Henry C. Smith, of Indianapolis, Ind.

IV. AN ACT for the relief of Oliver Powers.

G. O. No. 33, WASHINGTON, April 28, 1874.

The following Act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

AN ACT to provide for the inspection of the disbursements of appropriations made by officers of the Army.

Be it enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to cause frequent inquiries to be made as to the necessity, economy, and propriety of all disbursements made by disbursing officers of the Army, and as to their strict conformity to the law appropriating the money; also to ascertain whether the disbursing officers of the Army comply with the law in keeping their accounts and making their deposits; such inquiries to be made by officers of the Inspection Department of the Army, or others detailed for that purpose: *Provided*, That no officer so detailed shall be in any way connected with the department or corps making the disbursement.

SEC. 2. That the reports of such inspections shall be made out and forwarded to Congress with the annual report of the Secretary of War.

Approved, April 20, 1874.

G. O. No. 34, WASHINGTON, May 4, 1874.

The following Acts of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. AN ACT for the relief of Frank M. Kelly. Approved, April 17, 1874.

II. AN ACT to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to change the name of John Rziha, captain in the Fourth regiment Infantry of the Army of the United States, on the register, rolls, and records of the Army, to John Laube de Laubenfels.

III. AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver certain condemned ordnance to the municipal authorities of Concord, Mass., for monumental purposes. Approved, April 22, 1874.

G. O. No. 35, WASHINGTON, May 5, 1874.

The following Acts of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. AN ACT to provide for the relief of the persons suffering from the overflow of the lower Mississippi river.

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered to direct the issue temporarily of supplies of food and disused Army clothing, sufficient to prevent starvation and suffering and extreme want to any and all classes of destitute or helpless persons living on or near the lower Mississippi river, who have been rendered so by reason of the present overflow of the Mississippi river. This act shall expire on the first day of September, 1874.

Approved, April 23, 1874.

II. AN ACT for the relief of William Rood, late private of the Thirty-sixth regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers. Approved, April 24, 1874.

G. O. No. 37, WASHINGTON, May 15, 1874.

Officers of the Quartermaster's Department will care fully and securely pack, prior to shipment, all Quartermaster's stores which are liable to be tampered with while in hands of carriers, or in store.

Each box or package containing such stores will be sealed with sealing wax, both at top and bottom, using the official seal provided for the particular depot or post, in such manner that the box or package cannot be opened without destroying the seal. The sealing wax used on boxes should be placed in a hole bored into the wood, so that the impression may be protected from abrasion.

When several pieces go to make up either top or bottom of packing boxes, each board on top and on bottom will have at least one sealed screw or nail.

Bales will be sealed at places on the seams, where the seals will be least liable to be rubbed off in transportation.

The gross weight of each box, package, or bale, with date of weighing, will be distinctly marked thereon.

These instructions do not apply to shipments of grain in sacks, of bales of hay, or of other classes of stores, when the action indicated is impracticable or unnecessary; the object in view being to protect the Government from loss while stores, boxed or baled, are in hands of carriers, as also to trace responsibility when such boxes or bales remain in Government storehouses at military posts and stations, and are transferred unopened by one officer to another.

G. O. No. 38, WASHINGTON, May 15, 1874.

The following Acts of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. AN ACT for the relief of John B. Weber, late colonel of the Eighteenth regiment Corps d'Afrique.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Paymaster of the Army be, and he is hereby, directed to allow and pay to John B. Weber, late colonel of the Eighteenth Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, out of the appropriation for the pay of the Army, the pay and allowances as first lieutenant, from the 28th day of September, 1863, until the 8th day of November, in the same year, being from the time he received his commission as such officer until the time when he was mustered into the service: *Provided*, That the said John B. Weber has not been paid for his services for that time.

Approved, April 30, 1874.

II. AN ACT to render available an unexpended balance of appropriation for collection and payment of bounty, etc., for colored soldiers and sailors.

Be it enacted, etc., That the balance of appropriation, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for collection and payment of bounty, prize money, and other legitimate claims, of colored soldiers and sailors, unexpended at the expiration of the fiscal year ending the 20th of June, 1873, may be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War for the payment of expenses incurred in the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1874, in the collection and payment of bounty, prize-money, and other legitimate claims of colored soldiers and sailors.

Approved, May 1, 1874.

III. AN ACT for the relief of William J. Scott, late aide-de-camp on the staff of General Spear.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to William J. Scott the pay and emoluments of an aide-de-camp with the rank of second lieutenant, from the 21st day of May, 1862, to the 30th day of October, 1862, deducting what pay, if any, he may have received during said period.

Approved, May 5, 1874.

IV. AN ACT for the relief of William N. Williams, late a second lieutenant of volunteers.

Be it enacted, etc., That William N. Williams, late a second lieutenant of the Sixth regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry be mustered as such second lieutenant to date from the 30th day of March, 1863; and that the Paymaster-General of the Army pay him, out of any money in the Treasury appropriated for the pay of the Army, the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

Approved, May 8, 1874.

G. O. No. 39, WASHINGTON, May 12, 1874.

The following Act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

AN ACT to amend the thirty-first section of an act entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National militia, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863.

Be it enacted, etc., That all officers on duty at any point west of a line drawn north and south through Omaha City, and north of a line drawn east and west upon the southern boundary of Arizona, shall be allowed sixty days' leave of absence without deduction of pay and allowances: *Provided*, That the same is taken but once in two years: *And provided further*, That the leave of absence may be extended to three months, if taken once only in three years; or four

months, if taken once only in four years.

Approved, May 8, 1874.

CIRCULAR, WASHINGTON, April 23, 1874.

Publishes changes in the Recruiting Regulations, which have been made since the last edition was promulgated.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1874.

Captain John Christopher, Eighteenth Infantry—Died May 5, 1874, at Yorkville, S. C.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending May 11, 1874.

Tuesday, May 12.

Captain Robert E. Johnston and Second Lieutenant Robert G. Armstrong, First Infantry, will proceed to Canandaigua, N. Y., in time to communicate in person with Richard Crowley, Esq., U. S. Attorney for the Northern District of New York, on the 16th proximo, as witness in the case of John S. Perkins, to be tried at a term of the U. S. Circuit Court, to be held at Canandaigua on the third Tuesday in June, 1874, "for shooting with intent to kill Colonel Robert E. Johnston, at Fort Porter, N. Y." Captain Johnston will take with him the following named men of his company (G), to appear also as witnesses in the same case: Sergeants James Hagans and David C. Berry, Corporals William G. Jackson, and Privates William Watt, Samuel Stewart, Thomas Mangan, and Samuel McCrum. As soon as their presence can be dispensed with the officers and men named will return to their proper stations.

Commissary Sergeant Daniel Herlihy is relieved from duty at Camp Stambaugh, W. T., and ordered to Sidney Barracks, Neb.

On the recommendation of the Paymaster-General, Majors John P. Brua and Nicholas Vedder, paymasters, are relieved from duty, the former in the Military Division of the Atlantic, and the latter in the Department of the Missouri, and will report by letter to the Paymaster-General.

Discharged.—Veterinary Surgeon John Bretherton, Seventh Cavalry; Musician Charles Edwards, C. Third Infantry; Privates Edward L. Harrison, C, First Infantry; William T. Damron, H, Fourteenth Infantry; William G. Johnson, A, Twenty-first Infantry; George H. Trumbull, F, First Artillery; Chief Musician Peter Thobaben, Eighth Infantry; Privates Frank Downs and Peter Alles, E, Seventh Cavalry.

The sum of \$95.88 due the United States on account of the Subsistence Department, and for which First Lieutenant Charles H. Greene, Seventeenth Infantry, is responsible—being a balance due on his account current for February, 1870, with a disallowance on voucher 4 with his abstract of purchase for November, 1867—will be stopped from the pay of Lieutenant Greene until it is accounted for as required by law and Army Regulations.

Hospital Steward Joseph Lichtenstein, U. S. Army, ordered to Prescott, A. T.

Wednesday, May 13.

Discharged.—Privates Joseph H. McKenna, K, First Cavalry; H. C. Smith, Signal Service; Warren J. Wilson, F, Twelfth Infantry; William Mulvey, I, Fourth Artillery.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant J. M. Lee, Ninth Infantry, in S. O. No. 49, May 4, 1874, from Headquarters General Recruiting Service, is extended three days.

Par. 19, S. O. No. 29, February 11, 1874, from this office, directing that Private Patrick Darcy, B, Tenth Infantry, be transferred to D, Sixteenth Infantry, is revoked.

Transferred.—Private Patrick Darcy, B, Tenth Infantry, to E, Eighteenth Infantry.

So much of S. O. No. 96, May 2, 1874, from this office, as directs Surgeon Francis L. Town to report in person to the Commanding General Department of Texas, is revoked, and he will proceed to Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and on arrival there report by letter to the Commanding General Department of Texas for assignment to duty.

Thursday, May 14.

Inspector-General N. H. Davis will without delay proceed to make certain inspections in accordance with a letter of instructions that will be furnished him.

The sum of \$200, for which Lieutenant Colonel Frank Wheaton, Twenty-first Infantry, is responsible, on account of subsistence funds remitted to him from the Treasury of the United States, July 3, 1861, as Captain, First Cavalry, will be stopped from the pay of Lieutenant Colonel Wheaton until the money is accounted for, as required by law and Army Regulations, or until he obtains relief from the responsibility therefor in the manner indicated in a communication to him from the Commissary General of Subsistence of October 3, 1870.

The leave of absence granted Captain S. T. Norvell, Tenth Cavalry, in S. O. No. 16, January 26, 1874, from Headquarters Department of Texas, is extended five months.

Leave of absence for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted First Lieutenant Samuel McKeever, Second Infantry.

Discharged.—Privates Andrew O'Neil, B., Twenty-first Infantry; George Jackson, K., Twenty-fifth Infantry; Lewis Cornish, M., Sixth Cavalry.

A furlough for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, granted to Sergeant Edward Houtard, B., Battalion of Engineers.

Transferred.—Privates John Byrnes, C., 5th Infantry, to G., Third Infantry; James Young, K., Ninth Infantry, to F., Third Infantry.

So much of Par. 5, S. O. No. 58, March 18, 1874, from this office, as directs that Unattached Recruit Cooney O'Brien, Seventh Infantry, be transferred to G., Second Artillery, is revoked.

Friday, May 15.

Discharged.—Privates Peter Picard, C., Fourteenth Infantry; Joseph Broyer, G., Tenth Cavalry; Trumpeter Robert Kirkpatrick, E., First Cavalry.

Saturday, May 16.

Discharged.—Hospital Steward Francis M. Everitt, U. S. Army.

Monday, May 18.

Discharged.—Privates William Bryson, E., Third Infantry; Edward Pleiss, General Service U. S. Army.

A Board to consist of Surgeon B. J. D. Irwin, Assistant Surgeons George A. Otis, A. C. Girard, will assemble at the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., on the 20th day of May, 1874, to examine into the physical qualifications of the members of the graduating class and the candidates for admission into the Academy. Reports of the proceedings of the Board will be forwarded to the Secretary of War, through the Superintendent of the Military Academy, and special reports will be made in the cases of any graduates deemed to be physically unfit for the military service, and in the cases of those admitted on probation. The Board will adjourn from time to time until its duties are completed. The junior member of the Board will act as recorder.

By direction of the President, so much of S. O. No. 176, May 18, 1864, from this office, as accepted the resignation of Captain William F. Young, Commissary Subsistence of Volunteers, to take effect December 31, 1863, is amended to accept his resignation to take effect May 1, 1864.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted First Lieutenant Joseph K. Hyer, Eighteenth Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

1. Leave of absence for three months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted First Lieutenant W. H. Clapp, adjutant, Sixteenth Infantry.

2. Private Daniel McCarthy, General Service U. S. Army, now on duty as messenger at these headquarters, is discharged the service of the United States, to date June 1, 1874. (S. O. No. 15, May 15.)

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan : Hdq'r's Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brig.-General Alfred H. Terry : Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Seventh Cavalry.—General Orders No. 33, from headquarters Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn., May 7, says: "It having become known to the department commander that Second Lieutenant John Aspinwall, Seventh Cavalry, is absent from his post without leave, and under circumstances which lead to the belief that grave irregularities exist in his public accounts as a disbursing officer, any officer of this command who may now be, or may hereafter become cognizant of his whereabouts is hereby authorized and directed to cause him to be arrested and forwarded to department headquarters under close guard. Officers of the Army not of this command, who may learn the whereabouts of Lieutenant Aspinwall, are requested to give information thereof as early as possible by telegraph to the Assistant Adjutant-General of this department."

First Lieutenant W. W. Cooke, adjutant, Seventh Cavalry, May 10 was ordered from St. Paul to Oregon, Dane county, Wis., on public business and under special instructions.

Medical Department.—Leave of absence for thirty days May 11 was granted A. A. Surgeon A. H. Mann, U. S. Army, on condition of his providing medical attendance satisfactory to his post commander, without expense to the United States.

Assistant Surgeon H. R. Tilton, U. S. Army, having been ordered for service in this department May 12 was assigned to duty at Fort Sully, D. T.

Sixth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant T. M. Willey May 12 was detailed as a member of the G. C.-M. appointed by par. 2, S. O. No. 83, c. s., from department headquarters.

Leave of absence for thirty days May 9 was granted Captain S. P. Schindel, Sixth Infantry.

Quartermaster's Department.—Captain G. W. Bradley, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, May 12 was assigned to duty as depot and shipping quartermaster at Bismarck, D. T.

Fort Wedsworth, D. T.—The Crofton Dramatic Association, writes a correspondent, gave an entertainment on the evening of May 12, to quite a large house, and the general verdict was that the performance was excellent, which must be very pleasing to the members of the association, and also to our commanding officer, Major Crofton, who, although a strict disciplinarian is an advocate of any thing that tends to amuse and benefit the soldiers. There are now fourteen members of the association, and although it has been organized only a few months, it is one of the best amateur troupes in the Territory.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope : Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Medical Department.—A. A. Surgeon A. N. Ellis, U. S. Army, May 9 was relieved from duty at Fort Larned and ordered to Fort Dodge, Kas., for duty. A. A. Surgeon G. A. Benjamin, U. S. Army, at same time was ordered from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Fort Lyon, C. T.

Third Infantry.—Second Lieutenant W. N. Williams, at Fort Dodge, Kas., May 12 was ordered to Fort Riley, Kas., and reporting to the post surgeon at that place for medical treatment.

Eighth Cavalry.—Par. 3, S. O. No. 60, c. s., from department headquarters, granting leave of absence for thirty days to Second Lieutenant F. E. Phelps May 15 was amended to read that said leave of absence is granted on surgeon's certificate of disability.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord : Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

Quartermaster's Department.—Leave of absence for twenty-five days May 5 was granted Major James M. Moore, Q. M., U. S. Army.

Major Alexander J. Perry, Q. M., U. S. Army, May 14 was ordered to Bryan, W. T., on public business, and, on completion thereof, will return to his station in Omaha.

Second Cavalry.—Captain Henry E. Noyes May 14 was ordered from Fort Laramie to Fort Sanders to obtain recruits for his company, and such company property as may be required in the field, and return with them to Fort Laramie, W. T.

Ninth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant Hayden DeLany May 15 was ordered to join his company on the North Loup to undergo, at its camp, the residue of the sentence awarded him by General Court-martial, as promulgated in G. C. M. O., No. 12, c. s., W. D., A.-G. O.

Fourth Infantry.—The commanding officer of Camp Brown May 15 was authorized to enlist twenty Shoshone scouts for the period of three months, to be commanded by Second Lieutenant R. H. Young. These men will receive the same pay, rations, and allowances as cavalry soldiers.

Eighth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant J. W. Summers May 15 was relieved from duty at Fort D. A. Russell and ordered to join his company at Spotted Tail Agency, D. T.

Medical Department.—A. A. Surgeon A. J. Hogg May 7 was ordered to Medicine Bow, for duty, at same time Hospital Steward John J. Swan, U. S. Army, was ordered to Fort Bridger, for duty at that station.

A. A. Surgeon R. W. Odell, U. S. Army, at Fort Laramie, May 9 was ordered to Fort Fetterman, for duty as post surgeon, relieving Assistant Surgeon J. H. Patzki, U. S. Army, who upon being relieved was ordered to report, in person, to the commanding officer of Fort Fred Steele, for duty as post surgeon at that post.

Thirteenth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant Stanhope E. Blunt May 9 has been promoted to first lieutenant, Company G, vice Birnie, appointed regimental quartermaster.

Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, May 14 was granted Captain E. W. Clift, Thirteenth Infantry.

Captain R. A. Torrey, Thirteenth Infantry, May 15 was ordered with his company, A, Thirteenth Infantry, to open a wagon road as far as practicable up and along the Wind river in the direction of the To-gwo-te Pass, at the head of the valley, with a view to establish such a route as will avoid crossing the river at points where it may be at times unfordable.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, with authority to apply to division headquarters for an extension of thirty days, and permission to ask for a further extension of six months, May 14 was granted Second Lieutenant Frank Taylor.

Corps of Engineers.—Captain W. A. Jones, Corps of Engineers, May 9 was ordered to Chicago with his report of the Reconnaissance of Northwestern Wyoming, and report in person to the Lieutenant-General for further instructions. Having performed this duty, he will return to his station in Omaha.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-Gen. C. C. Augur : Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

Medical Department.—A. A. Surgeon J. A. McCoy, U. S. Army, at Jefferson, Texas, April 30 was ordered to Fort Sill, I. T., for duty.

Fourth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for twenty-three days, from the 28th inst., was granted Major H. C. Bankhead.

Major A. E. Latimer, Fourth Cavalry, April 27 was relieved from duty at Fort Duncan and ordered to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty.

Fort Clark.—A General Court-martial convened at Fort Clark, Texas, May 4. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel William R. Shafer, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Captains Napoleon B. McLaughlen, Fourth Cavalry; Jesse A. P. Hampson, John N. Craig, Tenth Infantry; William O'Connell, Edward M. Heyl, Fourth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Joel T. Kirkman, Tenth Infantry. First Lieutenant Leopold O. Parker, adjutant Fourth Cavalry, judge-advocate of the court.

Ninth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of eight months, April 27 was granted Lieutenant-Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days April 27 was granted Captain John W. French.

Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply to headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of thirty days, May 5 was granted

First Lieutenant F. A. Kendall, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

First Lieutenant Owen Jay Smith, Twenty-fifth Infantry, March 1 was assigned to duty as adjutant, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., at Camp Augur, Texas.

Ringgold Barracks.—A General Court-martial convened at Ringgold Barracks, Texas, May 7. Detail for the court: Major James F. Wade, Ninth Cavalry; Captains Andrew Sheridan, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Francis Moore, Ninth Cavalry; James N. Morgan, and First Lieutenants Edward Donovan, Thomas E. Merritt, Twenty-fourth Infantry; First Lieutenant Eugene D. Dimmick, Ninth Cavalry. First Lieutenant Mirand W. Saxton, Twenty-fourth Infantry, judge-advocate of the court.

Port Griffin.—A General Court-martial convened at Port Griffin, Texas, May 1. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel George P. Baell, Eleventh Infantry; Captains Theodore Schwan, Eleventh Infantry; Philip L. Lee, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieutenants John Whitney, Eleventh Infantry; Richard H. Pratt, Samuel R. Colladay, William Davis, Jr., and Second Lieutenant Thaddeus W. Jones, Tenth Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon Daniel G. Caldwell, Medical Department, judge-advocate of the court.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant C. H. Lester, en route to join his company at Ringgold Barracks, April 25 was assigned to duty, temporarily, at Fort Brown, Texas.

Eleventh Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days May 5 was granted Second Lieutenant R. W. Hoyt.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell : Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell : Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

Seventh Cavalry.—The following telegram from the War Department, dated May 12, to General McDowell, explains itself: "Lieutenant John Aspinwall, Seventh Cavalry, left his post, Fort Rice, Dakota, April 12, and is believed to be a defaulter. Was in St. Paul, Minn., April 21, but left before his arrest could be effected. Cause his arrest if found within the limits of your command."

Lancaster.—A General Court-martial was appointed to convene at Lancaster, Ky., May 21. The following officers of the Sixteenth Infantry were detailed for the court: Captains Caleb R. Layton, Charles E. Morse; First Lieutenants Merritt Barber, Wallace W. Barrett; Second Lieutenant William C. McFarland. Captain Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr., judge-advocate of the court.

Nashville.—A General Court-martial was appointed to convene at Nashville, Tenn., May 14. The following officers of the Sixteenth Infantry were detailed for the court: Colonel G. Pennypacker; Captain W. G. Wedemeyer; First Lieutenants G. H. Palmer, W. V. Richards; Second Lieutenant L. C. Allen. First Lieutenant E. S. Ewing, judge-advocate of the court.

Sixteenth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant W. C. McFarland May 11 was ordered to Lebanon, Ky., for temporary court-martial duty. When his services are no longer required, he will return to his proper station—Lancaster, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory : Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Nineteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for twenty days May 11 was granted Second Lieutenant A. H. M. Taylor.

Payment of Troops.—Major George L. Feibiger, paymaster, U. S. Army, May 12 was ordered to Mount Vernon, Alabama, and Fort Barrancas, Fla., for the purpose of paying the troops on muster of April 30. After which he will return to his station in New Orleans.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock : Headquarters, New York.

Officers Registered.—The following officers were registered at headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending May 20, 1874: Captain Geo. Q. White, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant J. W. Bean, Fifteenth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Patten, U. S. Army; Colonel Nelson A. Miles, Fifth Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. D. C. Hoskins, Third Artillery; Captain Sheldon Sturgeon, Sixth Cavalry; Major Geo. A. Forsyth, Ninth Cavalry; Captain Ed. Ball, Second Cavalry; First Lieutenant Wm. E. Van Reed, Fifth Artillery; Majors F. U. Farquhar, Corps of Engineers; C. G. Sawtelle, quartermaster, U. S. Army; Captain M. W. Keogh, Seventh Cavalry; Major J. A. Potter, quartermaster, U. S. Army; First Lieutenants D. H. Kelton, Tenth Infantry; C. F. Miller, Fourth Artillery; Captains Jas. W. Piper, Fifth Artillery; J. Gales Ramsay, Second Artillery; Robert N. Scott, Third Artillery.

Fort Brady.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Brady, Mich., June 1. Assistant Surgeon Joseph H. T. King, Medical Department, and the following officers of the First Infantry were detailed for the court: Captains Leslie Smith, Kinzie Bates, Robert E. Johnston; Second Lieutenants Matthew Markland, Henry C. Johnson. First Lieutenant Geo. Duff, judge-advocate.

Second Artillery.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort McHenry, Md., May 18. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Captain William P. Graves; First Lieutenants George Mitchell, Asher C. Taylor, Barnet Wager; Second Lieutenants Nathaniel Wolfe, John A. Campbell, G. F. E. Harrison. First Lieutenant John H. Calef, adjutant, judge-advocate.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Hdqrs San Francisco, Cal.

Quartermaster's Department.—Lieutenant-Colonel Asher R. Eddy, D. Q. M., and Captain Thomas McGregor, First Cavalry, April 27 were ordered to Banta and Modesto, California, and such other places as may be necessary, to inspect mules now purchasing by the Quartermaster's Department for the Department of Arizona.

Fifth Cavalry.—The board for the examination and purchase of two hundred horses for the Fifth Cavalry, detailed by the commanding officer of the Department of Arizona, were directed to assemble at Los Angeles, California.

Officers Registered.—The following officers registered their names at the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending Tuesday, May 12: Major J. Stewart, Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant Geo. McM. Taylor, and Second Lieutenant Richard H. Pollion, Twenty-third Infantry; A. A. Surgeon L. Sanders. U. S. Army.

Payment of Troops.—Major Charles J. Sprague, chief paymaster of the Department of Arizona, May 8 was directed to pay the troops at Camps McDermitt and Halleck, Nevada, and Fort Hall, I. T., to the 30th of April, 1874. Upon completion of this duty he will return to his station in San Francisco.

Medical Department.—Dr. J. B. Lawrence, A. A. S., U. S. Army, en route to the Department of Arizona, May 6 was directed to report to Second Lieutenant Frederick A. Smith, Twelfth Infantry, to accompany the detachment under his command to Fort Yuma, Cal., where he will receive orders from the commanding general, Department of Arizona. The examination required by S. O. No. 28, headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, April 4, 1874, by the medical board assembled for the purpose not having been made, owing to the absence of Assistant Surgeon Frank Reynolds from this station, the order convening the board has been revoked.

Fourth Artillery.—Major Joseph Stewart May 6 was directed to report for duty to the commanding officer of the Presidio.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Payment of Troops.—Major Brantz Mayer, paymaster, U. S. Army, May 7 was directed to pay the troops at the posts in the harbor of San Francisco, Benicia Barracks and Arsenal, Cal., and Major C. W. Winkard, paymaster, U. S. Army, at Camp Gaston, Wright, and Independence, Cal., payments to April 30.

Fourth Artillery.—First Lieutenant Sidney W. Taylor May 7 was relieved from duty as member of the board appointed to inspect and purchase artillery horses for Battery B, and Captain Edward Field, detailed in his stead.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Brigadier-General George Crook: Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

Indian Operations.—The *Arizona Miner*, of May 1, gives a report of Captain Hamilton's, Lieutenant Bache's and Lieutenant Reilly's recent operations in Southern Arizona:

Captain Hamilton's force consisted of Second Lieutenant London, Fifth Cavalry, sixty enlisted men of Companies B, H, and I, Fifth Cavalry; guides Stanley and Victor, and twenty-nine Indian scouts from White mountains. The whole detachment rationed for twenty-five days. The section scouted was the very bad country included between the San Carlos and San Pedro rivers from east and west, and top of the Pinal range to head of Aravaya canon from north to south. Indians were encountered on the 3d, 5th, 11th, 12th, and 14th of April, but in such small parties and in such inaccessible positions as to make it almost impossible to surprise them. Fourteen Indians were killed, and thirty captured, besides a small number of horses and mules, and some needle guns. One of our men was badly wounded. Lieutenant London and guide Stanley are very highly spoken of for their services, as are the Indian scouts after crossing the Gila. Captain Hamilton is now out from San Carlos and is probably by this time in Superstition mountains.

Lieutenant Bache and Lieutenant Reilly found Indian signs near the mouth of Pinal creek, April 1, and shortly afterward captured two squaws, who led them by night to the position occupied by the hostile Indians, who were found in two rancherias in close proximity to each other, but so situated that the only approach was by following up the course of Pinal creek (which at that point flows through a canon with vertical sides). Our soldiers were obliged to wade through water nearly waist deep, and upon surrounding the rancherias were exposed to so keen a winter's wind that they were nearly frozen to death. However, they managed to preserve the position taken until early dawn, when volleys were simultaneously poured into both rancherias, and, a few moments after, a charge made by Lieutenant Reilly's detachment. Forty Indian warriors were killed and nearly fifty women and children were captured. In the fight the brother of the chief was killed. Two days after, the chief himself, Juan Clahé surrendered, with all his people, numbering 176. A great quantity of bows, arrows, lances, baskets, etc., was destroyed, and a few improved breech loading guns found by our troops in these two villages. Lieutenant Bache crossed a large, fresh trail made by soldiers and Apache Mohave Indians, and followed it to where a rancheria of hostile Indians had been attacked and destroyed. (This was the rancheria attacked by Schuyler, in which fourteen warriors were killed.)

The weather in the southern part of the territory is very favorable for scouting; our troops are thoroughly conversant with the country, knowing it fully as well, if not better than the Indians themselves, and in view of these circumstances and the demoralization of the renegades by the repeated bewildering blows our scout-

ing parties have inflicted upon them, we have no hesitancy in saying that within another week, news may be expected of the capture or surrender of the last of those who so defiantly broke loose from the confines of the San Carlos in February last. The lesson of this winter will not be lost upon the San Carlos Indians or those belonging to the other reservations. The Apaches now know that upon the reservations assigned them by Government is the only place of security they have. Away from these, they cannot elude our soldiers and Indian allies.

Work on the new guard-house at Fort Whipple, has commenced. The building is to be of granite, quarried on the reservation, and, for people who fancy such accommodation will, no doubt, prove very commodious.

Personal Items.—The *Arizona Miner*, of May 1, has the following personal items concerning officers: General Crook left Whipple this morning for Ehrenberg and the new military station at La Paz.—Lieutenant Eaton left this morning for Beale Springs, of which post he will have charge, temporarily.—On Saturday evening, Lieutenant and Mrs. Rice were the recipients of a complimentary serenade, tendered them by their numerous friends who secured the services of the Twenty-third Infantry band, which rendered, for the occasion, a number of its choicest selections.—Colonel Nelson, paymaster, was, at last accounts, in San Francisco. Captain Nickerson was also in San Francisco, much improved in health, which had become seriously impaired by his hard labor in this department. Arrangements, we hear, are being made for the establishment at Fort Whipple of a garrison school, to be superintended by the post chaplain, Rev. Mr. Gilmore.—The condition of Colonel Coppering is improving slowly.—Major Royall, Fifth Cavalry, has been ordered from San Francisco to Los Angeles for temporary duty as member of the board of officers for the purchase of horses. After this, we hear, he will come to Arizona and assume command of his regiment.—Colonel Dodge, the new commander of the Twenty-third Infantry, ought to be in Prescott very soon. When last heard from, was at Fort Wingate, N. M., about the 21st ultimo.

Fifth Cavalry.—Before a General Court-martial which convened at Camp Grant, A. T., on the 28th day of March, 1874, of which Major E. W. Crittenden, Fifth Cavalry, is president, was arraigned and tried, and found guilty, Captain Emil Adam, Fifth Cavalry Charge 1st—"Neglect of duty." The specifications set forth that the accused being in command of the troops and camp at San Carlos Agency, Arizona, and having had entrusted to his charge and keeping, an important Indian prisoner, Eskim-en-zin, with orders to guard him securely, did fail and neglect to take proper precautions for the safe keeping of said prisoner, whereby said prisoner was enabled to escape from custody: and did utterly fail and neglect to make, or cause to be made, any attempt toward the recapture or arrest of said escaped prisoner; the grave importance of whose retention in custody was well known to him, that being the senior officer at San Carlos Agent, Arizona, when the Indians belonging at said agency had broken into open revolt, and had within sight and hearing of said camp—attacked, captured and rifled a citizen train of wagons bearing supplies to said agency, and had killed one and wounded another citizen employed with said train, and thereafter remained for some hours in the close vicinity of his camp, of all of which acts he was fully and timely advised, did utterly fail and neglect to attack said Indians or to make any attempt to chastise them for these acts of open defiance and warfare: that under similar circumstances the accused when applied to by First Lieutenant W. F. Rice, Twenty-third Infantry (an officer on duty at said agency, specially charged by the department commander with the management of Indian scouts and other important relations with Indian affairs), for a detail of men for the purpose of at once attacking and chastising said Indians, did refuse and utterly fail and neglect to furnish said detail for some hours thereafter, and until it was too late to make such attack. Charge 2d—"Disobedience of orders." In this, that he, under the orders of the commanding officer of Camp Apache, Arizona, and having received instructions in writing from Captain G. M. Randall, Twenty-third Infantry, commanding said Camp Apache, directing him whenever called upon, to furnish details of men to First Lieutenant W. F. Rice, Twenty-third Infantry, commanding Indian scouts, and having been called upon by said Lieutenant Rice for a detail of men to assist him in chastising the Indians, did refuse and utterly fail and neglect to furnish such detail until it was too late to be of any use. The court found the accused guilty of all the charges and specifications, except as to the words of the first specification of the first charges, viz.: "did utterly fail and neglect to make, or cause to be made any attempt toward the recapture or arrest of said escaped prisoner," and sentenced him, "To be suspended from rank and command for six months, and to forfeit to the United States one hundred dollars of his monthly pay for the same period." The court being thus lenient in view of the previous good record of the accused.

In approving the proceedings and findings in the case of Captain Emil Adam, Fifth Cavalry, General Crook says: "In regard to the sentence the reviewing authority is unable to comprehend how the court, after convicting the accused of an offence tantamount to misbehavior in presence of the enemy, could have imposed a sentence so utterly inadequate to the gravity of his offence; the reason assigned by the court not being sustained by the evidence which contains nothing to show the previous good character of the accused. The sentence however, is approved in order that Captain Adam may not altogether escape punishment. Captain Adam is released from arrest and will remain at Camp Grant until further orders."

ARMY AND NAVY IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Sargent, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, has submitted the following report: The Committee on Naval Affairs report back the bill to restore Captain Albert G. Clary, United States Navy, to his original position on the naval list, and ask to be discharged from further consideration thereof for the reasons given in Report No. 148, first session Forty-third Congress, which said report discusses and covers all the points made in the said bill and accompanying petition.

In the Senate, May 13, House bill No. 3006, which authorizes the President to nominate Holmes Wikoff (now in the volunteer service) an assistant surgeon in the Navy, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs; also bill No. 2545, making appropriations for the Military Academy, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; bill No. 2545, to amend section 1 of an act entitled an "act to revise, consolidate, and amend the Army and Navy pension laws," approved March 3, 1873, was referred to the Committee on Pensions; House bill to grant a pension to the widow of the late First Lieutenant Edward B. Northrup, was passed.

In the House, bill No. 844, to authorize the promulgation of the regulations for the Government of the Army was recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs, and with an accompanying report ordered to be printed. Similar disposition was made of House resolution No. 101, construing the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution amendatory of the joint resolution for the relief of certain officers of the Army, approved July 26, 1866," approved June 11, 1870.

In the Senate, May 14, Mr. Logan from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported with amendment Senate bill No. 321, authorizing appointments and promotions in the Medical and Ordnance Departments of the Army.

Senate bill No. 745, for the relief of Medical Inspector Philip S. Wales, was passed. It authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Navy to place on the prize-list of the *Hartford* the name of Philip S. Wales, with the rank of surgeon in the Navy, as being entitled to receive his share of the proceeds of the prize-money awarded to the fleet under command of Admiral Farragut, to which said Wales was attached during the operations resulting in the capture of New Orleans in May, 1862. Surgeon Wales, it appears, was detailed to establish a hospital during the engagement prior to the taking of New Orleans, and on that account his name was not borne on the ships' roll.

House bill No. 2208, authorizing the President to reinstate George M. Book on the active list of the Navy, as reported from the Committee on Military Affairs of the Navy, April 29, provides "that he shall first be ordered to, and perform actual sea duty on some cruising vessel of war for the period of one year, and if at the expiration of such period of duty he shall be pronounced by proper naval authority to be no longer incapacitated for active service in any respect; and provided further, that he shall not receive any extra pay for the time he was on the retired list and not on active duty, prior to his restoration under this act."

The following bill, Senate No. 710, for the relief of Chief Engineer Elijah Laws, was reported from the Naval Committee of the Senate, April 16:

That the services of Elijah Laws as first assistant engineer of the U. S. Navy shall be considered in every respect except in that which may change his present rank as though he had received a warrant appointing him to that position on the 17th day of March, 1863, the date of the warrants as first assistant engineers of those who entered the service next after him; and as chief engineer shall be considered in every respect except in that which may change his present rank or position on the Navy Register as having commenced on the 13th day of August, 1866, the date of the completion of the two years' sea-service required for first assistant engineers before promotion after March 7, 1863.

In the Senate, April 28, Mr. Logan reported Senate bill No. 319 as follows: strike out the parts within [brackets].

A bill making retirement in the Army [and Marine Corps] after a certain age obligatory. That section twelve of the act approved July 17, 1862, be, and the same is hereby, so far amended as to make it obligatory upon the President to place upon the retired list of the Army any officer of the Army whose name shall have been borne on the Army Register forty-five years, or who shall be sixty-two years of age; [and the provisions of this act are hereby extended to and made applicable to the Marine Corps of the United States]: Provided, also, That the General of the Army and the Lieutenant-General of the Army shall be exempted from the operations of this act.

The following is the text of bills heretofore referred to as having been introduced: Senate No. 716, April 17, for the better government of the Navy of the United States:

That on and after the passage of this act, any officer of the Navy who may be promoted in course to fill a vacancy in the next higher grade shall be entitled to the pay of the grade to which promoted from the date he takes rank therein, if it be subsequent to the vacancy he is appointed to fill: Provided, That the rank of all officers promoted below that of captain in the line and below the relative rank of commander in the staff shall not date anterior to the time when he shall have seen at least two years' sea-service in the grade from which he shall be promoted.

Sec. 2. That the accounting officers of the Treasury be, and are hereby, prohibited from making any allowance to any officer of the Navy who has been, or may hereafter be, dismissed from the service and restored to the same under the provisions of the twelfth section of the act of March 3, 1863, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," to exceed more than pay as on leave for six months from the date of dismissal, unless it shall appear that the officer demanded in writing, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, and continued to demand as often as once in six months, a trial as provided for in said act.

Sec. 3. That cadet-engineers shall be appointed annually by the Secretary of the Navy, and the number appointed each year shall not exceed twenty-five; and that all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Senate bill No. 706, April 15, to amend the act

approved July 17, 1862, entitled "An act for the better government of the Navy of the United States."

That it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of any fleet, squadron, or vessel acting singly, when on service, to send to an Atlantic or to a Pacific port of the United States, as their enlistment may have occurred, on either the Atlantic or Pacific coast of the United States, in some public or other vessel, all petty officers or persons of inferior ratings desiring to go there at the expiration of their terms of enlistment, or as soon thereafter as may be, unless, in his opinion, the detention of such persons for a longer period should be essential to the public interest, in which case he may detain them, or any of them, until the vessel to which they belong shall return to such Atlantic or Pacific port. All persons enlisted without the limits of the United States may be discharged, on the expiration of their enlistment, either in a foreign port or in a port of the United States, or they may be detained as above provided beyond the term of their enlistment.

Sec. 2. That all persons sent home, or detained by a commanding officer, according to the provisions of this act, shall be subject in all respects to the laws and regulations for the government of the Navy until their return to an Atlantic or Pacific port and their regular discharge; and all persons so detained by such officer, or re-entering to serve until the return to an Atlantic or Pacific port of the vessel to which they belong, shall in no case be held in service more than thirty days after their arrival in said port.

Sec. 3. That all persons who shall be so detained beyond their terms of enlistment, or who shall, after the termination of their enlistment, voluntarily re-enter to serve until the return to an Atlantic or Pacific port of the vessel to which they belong, and their regular discharge therefrom, shall receive for the time during which they are so detained, or shall so serve beyond their original terms of enlistment, an addition of one-fourth of their former pay: Provided, That the shipping articles shall hereafter contain the substance of this section.

Senate, No. 711, April 16, "providing for the completion and location of the naval monument."

Whereas the officers of the Navy propose to procure a fitting monument to the memory of the officers, seamen, and marines of the Navy who gave up their lives in the defense of their country during the late civil war, and for this purpose have raised by voluntary subscription a sum sufficient to pay Franklin Simmons, the sculptor, therefore; and

Whereas it appears, from a communication from Admiral Porter, that the officers of the Navy would be willing that the monument referred to should be placed on some suitable part of the public grounds in Washington, provided the Government will assume the cost of the steps, platform, base, and shaft, or all that portion of the monument not included in the figures: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of \$35,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, for the purpose of completing the steps, platform, base, and shaft of the naval monument, contracted for by the officers of the Navy with Franklin Simmons, and placing the same on some appropriate part of the public grounds in Washington: Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy, the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Senate, the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House of Representatives, and Fred Law Olmsted are hereby appointed as a committee to select and designate such place upon the public grounds which, in their judgment, will be most appropriate, where the said monument shall be erected.

H. R. No. 2607, to create an additional major of artillery and to promote Captain James M. Robertson.

Be it enacted, etc. That an additional major be added to the Second Regiment of Artillery, to be filled by the nomination and appointment of Captain James M. Robertson, of said regiment, by the President of the United States; and that the said Robertson take rank next after the junior major of artillery: Provided, however, That the additional major added by this act to the Second Regiment of Artillery shall not hereafter be filled by any other officer, and that the office shall expire whenever by any casualty, the number of majors in each regiment of artillery shall be reduced to three.

Sec. 2. That the pay of said Captain Robertson as major shall commence from the date of his confirmation by the Senate on the nomination by the President.

This bill passed the House of Representatives April 4.

THE Washington correspondent of the Brooklyn *Argus* gives the following interesting gossip regarding what he terms the "Venus Parties." There are no more interesting parties in Washington just now than the Venus parties, who are rapidly making ready to go and watch the transit of that lovely lady next December. In early Summer, however, they start, "strange countries for to see." There are eight of these parties, all sent out by the Government. Five of them will sail the first of June, in the U. S. steamer *Sealana*, from New York. The first will be under charge of Professor Peters, of Clinton College, New York. As his assistant goes Captain Bass, of West Point, one of the most clear and accurate astronomical observers in the Army. This party will be stationed at New Zealand. The second will be under the charge of Captain Ryan, of the Navy, and stationed at Kerguelan's Island, in the Indian Ocean. The third is in charge of Captain Raymond, U. S. Army (a Brooklyn boy), which will be stationed upon Crozet Island, an uninhabited reef in the same ocean. The fourth is supervised by Professor Harkness, of the Naval Observatory, Washington, and will be stationed at Hobart Town, Tasmania. The fifth, in charge of Professor Smith, of the Coast Survey, will be stationed at Chatham Island, in the Southern Pacific. The other three will be in a Northern latitude. The one in charge of Professor Hall, of the Naval Observatory, will be stationed at Vladivostok, Siberia. The one in charge of Professor Watson, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, will be stationed at Pekin; the eighth, under supervision of Professor Davidson, of the Coast Survey, will be stationed at Yokohama. Each party will consist of an astronomer, an assistant, and three photographers. The three Northern parties will leave Washington about the 1st of July for California, when they will take a mail steamer to Japan and be conveyed thence in the U. S. steamer *Lucknow* to their several points of survey. After so much journeying, expense and self-sacrifice—for many of these gentlemen leave dear families behind—what could be more aggravating than for Lady Venus to make her transit in a cloud? If she does, all will be for naught, so far as the exact measurement of the earth's exact distance from the sun goes. At present there is a margin in the calculations of that distance of from one to three millions of miles.

The Office of the "Army and Navy Journal" has been removed to No. 23 Murray St.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all fact of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Constellation* left Norfolk May 16, for Annapolis.

THE *Ticonderoga* expected to leave Norfolk on the 21st inst. for Key West.

YELLOW fever at the end of March last was carrying off three or four persons daily at Rio Janeiro.

A TELEGRAM from Havana under date of May 17 reports that the *Worcester* arrived there on that date, and sailed in the evening.

THE President has approved the bill granting prize-money to the officers and crew of the *Belleisle*, for the engagement at Mobile.

WE learn that the officers of the U. S. steamer *Pensacola* have formed a society for discussion, somewhat akin to the one at Annapolis, though on a much more modest scale.

SENATORS SARGENT, of California, and STEPHENSON, of Kentucky, and Representatives HALL, of Maine, and LAMAR, of Mississippi, also Captain S. B. LUCE, U. S. N., have been appointed on the Board of Visitors to the U. S. Naval Academy.

QUEEN VICTORIA held a drawing room at Buckingham Palace on the 5th of May. The following presentations among others were made in the diplomatic circle: By the Chargé d'Affaires from the United States—Captains W. Grenville Temple and John H. Upshur, U. S. Navy.

SURGEON EDWARD S. MATTHEWS, U. S. Navy, and family, sailed on May 16, for Europe, in the steamship *Persire*, of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. Surgeon Matthews has been granted a leave of absence for six months, which he will spend in Europe. He has recently returned from a three years' cruise in the Brazils.

THE *Richmond* sailed from San Francisco May 18 for Panama, touching at points along the coast. She is to be the flagship of the Southern Pacific station. The *Saranac* at Panama is to await the arrival of Rear Admiral Almy from Callao, who is to proceed to San Francisco to take command of the North Pacific station. The *Gettysburg* left Washington, May 19, to be docked.

The *Omaha* arrived at Callao on the 25th of March, forty-seven days from Panama. The *Pensacola* at Callao on the 14th, was to have sailed for San Francisco on the 18th of that month. During her absence from the station, Rear-Admiral Almy will fly his flag upon the *Omaha*. The *Pensacola* goes to Mare Island for repairs, her boilers being in very poor condition and so nearly worn out as to be unsafe in any emergency.

On the evening of the 30th ult., reports the *Panama Star*, Mrs. L. Crooker, wife of the United States Vice-Consul, entertained her friends in one of those pleasant evening parties which a few years since were so frequent in Panama. The band of the United States steamer *Saranac* furnished the music. The officers of the *Saranac* were expected, but threatening weather deterred them from venturing from their ship.

BEFORE the sailing of the *Pensacola* from Callao for Mare Island, the following changes of officers took place, upon the transfer of Rear-Admiral Almy's flag to the *Omaha*: Secretary Francis H. Dee and Admiral's Clerk Julius Solgu accompanied the Commander-in-Chief to his new flagship; Lieutenant Ackley detached from the *Omaha* and ordered to the *Onward*; Lieutenant Meigs detached from the *Pensacola* and ordered to the *Omaha*; the same orders being received by Lieutenant Noyes and Midshipman Robinson; Lieutenant Morse detached from the *Omaha* and ordered to return to the United States per steamer, in accordance with recommendation of a medical board of survey; Lieutenant Irvine detached from the *Onward* and ordered to the *Omaha*; Lieutenant Mason detached from staff duty and ordered to the *Pensacola*; Boatswain J. B. F. Langton detached from the *Omaha* and ordered to the *Pensacola* for passage to Mare Island; Boatswain Thos. Collier detached from the *Onward* and ordered to the *Omaha*.

THE application of Mrs. Hall, widow of Captain Charles F. Hall, who commanded the *Polaris* expedition, for aid from the Government, was lately considered by the Committee on Naval Affairs. Professor Henry of the Smithsonian Institute appeared before the committee and proposed that the manuscripts left by Captain Hall, and brought to the United States by the survivors of the *Polaris*, should be turned over to the Smithsonian Institute to be inspected by a board of experts, for the purpose of ascertaining their value to the Government, and that such a price be paid Mrs. Hall for them as this board may agree upon. In addition to this it is proposed to give Mrs. Hall a pension of \$30 or \$50 per month, besides the amount of pay which her husband would have received had he remained alive until the return of the expedition. There is a strong feeling of sympathy for the family of the unfortunate explorer, not only in the Committee on Naval Affairs, but among members of the House generally, and there is no doubt a liberal provision will be made for them.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Panama Star and Herald*, writing from San Jose de Guatemala, April 25, gives an account of an outrage perpetrated on the British Vice-Counsel at that place by the Commandante

Colonel Gonzales. Mr. Magee was sentenced to receive 400 lashes. He was partially stripped and laid on the floor—three men being seated on his head and shoulders and four upon his feet, while two held each arm, and the flogging commenced. It was continued by four soldiers relieving each other at every fifty lashes—the commandante keeping the tally himself. By the time that 200 were administered Mr. Magee became insensible. The order was then given to place him on a bed in an adjoining room and "let him revive so that the other 200 might be administered in the morning before shooting him." At eight o'clock the next morning, Mr. Magee was again prepared to receive the other 200 stripes, and just as the order was given to commence, a soldier on the balcony saw the approaching force of General Solano, who had been sent to prevent the outrage, and notified the commandante. Mr. Magee, seeing a gleam of hope, begged the commandante to desist, and to escape on board the *Arizona*, promising him letters of introduction that would insure his safety in Salvador. The United States Consular Agent, Mr. James, echoed Mr. Magee's advice, promising to place him on board. The proposition was accepted, the letter written by Mr. Magee and handed to the commandante—who, as soon as he received it, ordered his soldiers to fire upon Mr. Magee, but his soldiers knowing his downfall to be certain, refused to obey the order. He then made all haste to reach the *Arizona*, and as he reached about the middle of the gangway ladder, he was shot by some unseen hand, the ball taking effect in the abdomen, producing a mortal wound. Mr. Magee is expected to fully recover from his physical injuries; but his nervous system has received a shock that will require many years to efface.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston, Mass., *Transcript*, at Annapolis, writing on April 30, says: The midshipmen, by the way, do not execute the manual as well as our own Latin and high school boys; but they do not pay the same attention to dress parade that they bestow on seamanship and gunnery. They can dismantle a howitzer and mount it again in a time scarcely longer than it takes to write it. These various drills are well calculated to tire the limbs of the performers, but the bones of one unhappy class are aching now with a double share of this tiresome task. Of course as in all other institutions for the training of young men, the third class must play their little jokes on the youngsters, or "plebes," as they are called (short for "plebeians"). As one of their songs melodiously expresses it—

"We think it is no sin, sir,
To take a youngster in, sir,
And holtone his chin, sir,
To drive his cheek away;
For they did the same to us, sir,
When we wore verdant green."

Well, that is what the class of '76 has just been doing. Its members have been rather unruly all through the year and have drawn upon themselves many reprimands which, sad to say, were little heeded, until at length, matters came to a crisis in this wise. Each day a monitor is appointed for each story, which is called "Superintendent of the Floor." One day, about two months ago, when a certain member of the third class was superintendent of one of the floors, a well-developed plebeian came along the entry whistling. At the sight of his superior officer he ceased, as he was in duty bound. The superintendent, with an insolent desire of displaying his authority over a fellow larger than himself, ordered him to "do it again." The plebe, well knowing that he would be "spotted" for compliance, remained silent; whereupon the temporary official declared that if he would not obey he should be made to do so. Nothing, however, could be done at that moment, as the youngster was allowed to go his way. That night, nineteen third-class men entered his room and "passed him round;" that is, they formed a ring into which the offender was dragged, and pushed violently from one to another, always falling against two or three strong hands that pushed him back again before he had time to take breath, and thus he was buffeted from side to side by nineteen pairs of muscular arms until this great stalwart lad, nearly six feet tall, fainted from exhaustion. The hazers then departed, climbing out of the window and sliding down the posts of the veranda. The first-class man who was on duty that night caught a glimpse of the forms descending in a suspicious manner, and, having taken an observation of the window from whence they came, went to the unlucky plebe's room and found him insensible. He was resuscitated and questioned; at first he was unwilling to tell any tale, but after a thorough investigation the truth was ascertained, and the matter was laid before the Government, who at once adopted the most decisive measures. The whole third class was quarantined from the beginning of April to the end of the year, that is, for two months and a half they have not a moment's recreation. All their hours of pleasure are forfeited. While the other classes are playing football or taking the young ladies out to row, the boys of '76 are working away at extra-drills; when the others have half an hour's leisure to go to the library or run into a friend's room, they are prisoners in their own apartments. The nineteen who were engaged in the affair just mentioned, in addition to being quarantined, are ordered on the practice cruise this summer; losing thereby the only leave of absence that they have during the whole four years of their academic course—the one visit home to which so many toasts have been drunk and so many songs sung, which is looked forward to and looked back upon from the time they enter the academy until the time they leave it. It is unpleasant to speak of such a thing as this; but now, when this ungenerous and a gentlemanly tyranny of the strong over the weak is failing into general disfavor, the public will be glad to know that Government institutions are not behind their civil sister in renouncing this practice, and that the authorites have shown their determination to protect the weak rather than to uphold the strong. This is not the first time that the Government

the Adirondack wilderness and other forests adjacent are destroyed, I believe it would render the Hudson wholly unnavigable.

Perhaps the greatest drain at present on our timber-supply is the fences of the United States. This cormorant is now felt in every State of the East, and every year farmers are becoming more saving of their timber. It is an astonishing fact, but nevertheless true, that the fences have cost more than the lands, and are to-day the most valuable class of property in the United States, except railroads, and real estate in cities. Our fences are valued at one thousand eight hundred millions of dollars, and it costs ninety-eight millions to keep them in repair. The new State of Illinois alone has \$2,000,000 invested in fences, 60 per cent. of which are in boards, posts, and rails, and 40 per cent. wire and hedges. They cost annually \$175,000 for repairs.

In Nebraska, fences have cost less in proportion to the population than in any other State in the Union, the excellent herd laws in force here having lessened the necessity for fences. These laws should be adopted in every State, and farmers should hedge, and thus utilize the \$1,000,000 or more of dead capital now invested in fences in the State.

Incredible as it may seem, forests are still felled and burned for the purpose of bringing the land under cultivation. From 1860 to 1870, no less than twelve million acres of forest were cut, the timber logged, and burned on the ground, so the land could be farmed. The annual decrease of forests by logging and burning, I am told, is still some 200,000 acres per year. And while we have been doing nothing to replace our forests, the demand for lumber in the United States has increased at the rate of 25 per cent. each year. There was received at Chicago in 1871 over 2,500,000,000 feet of lumber, and 10,000 acres of land were stripped of timber to supply that great city with fuel. I cannot say with certainty what is just our annual decrease of forest, but it is not far from 8,000,000 acres, as against 10,000 acres new forest planted. This is truly alarming, and certainly it is high time for some one to call the attention of Congress to the subject of forestry.

Your excellent bill to provide for the growing of new forests will do much to save us from a timber-dearth; but we must, nevertheless, take the best care we can of our old forests, and make them last as long as possible. As the father of the new Forest bill, I thought you the most proper person to bring forward a timber-saving law, and I write that you will do so at your earliest convenience, and press it to a vote the present session. You will no doubt find able minds to second you, for I feel sure such thinking men as Carpenter, Conkling, Cameron, Morton, Chandler, and Logan, in the Senate, and Kelley, Dawes, Blaine, Myers, Butler, Negley, O'Neill, and others in the House, will recognize the necessity of preserving what forests our vandal fathers have left us.

Yours truly, JAMES S. BRISBINE.
(Major Third Cavalry, U. S. Army.)

OMAHA, NEB., April 4, 1874.

WANTED—ONE COPY OF THE ARMY REGISTER FOR
the following years, viz.: 1839, 1840, 1843, 1845, 1848, 1849,
1851, 1852. State price.
Address, Henry W. Jones, Capt. A. Q. M., U. S. A., Vancouver
Depot, Washington Territory.

W. O. LINTHICUM, 174 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y.
MERCHANT TAILOR & REPORTER OF FASHIONS.
From the Army and Navy Journal of Jan. 31, 1874.

An enthusiasm for one's business or profession is not only admirable in itself, but is the chief element of success, and it is that has given Mr. W. O. Linthicum, of 174 Fifth avenue, New York, the distinction among tailors which secured for him the patronage of the Duke Alexis, as chief among his class. There is no college of tailors that we know of; if there were one Mr. Linthicum would, we doubt not, be chosen by acclamation to the presidency, or the chief professorship; for he is not only a good tailor himself, but is the cause of good tailoring in others, being the author of original systems for cutting published in book form, the editor of "Linthicum's Journal of New York Fashions," and the publisher of a great variety of patterns for coats, pants, and vests, which are furnished cut to measure or otherwise at a moderate price. Supplied with these officers at a distance from New York can make sure, wherever they are, of having their clothes made according to the most approved New York cut.

"Exposition Universelle de 1867 à Paris Le Jury International décerne une mention honorable à W. O. Linthicum (New York États-Unis). Agriculture et Industrie. Groupe IV. Class 35. Vêtements. Paris, le 1er Juillet 1867. Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général de l'Exposition. Le Ministre Vice-Président de la Commission Impériale de l'Exposition."

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Army.

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THE LATE GENERAL HARTSUFF.

THE nine years of peace that have followed the battles of the Rebellion have added their record to the list of casualties among the soldiers of the war; a record which seems as formidable to the survivors as that which preceded it. Their columns grow thinner day by day, and the time hastens when to be a hero of the war will be to be solitary among the many; to arouse amid a new generation the strange sensation of a forgotten time; to dream of scenes and to recall comradeships which will seem sadly out of keeping with our surroundings. Major General GEORGE L. HARTSUFF is the name latest on the list which numbers so many of those towards whom our hearts warm with pleasant recollections. No one of our soldiers has better claim to our remembrance; as noble in mind and heart as he was in personal appearance, he has established a title to the esteem of the Army which will long keep his memory green. Who is there among those who knew him well who will not miss his genial presence; who is there that can recall aught of him that is unpleasant? To some it is given to win, not merely the esteem but the affection as well, of all to whom they become known, and HARTSUFF was one of these. It is only within a few days that he had come to make his residence in New York city, and before his friends here had learned of his presence among them the story came of his death which occurred at the Sturtevant House shortly after five o'clock on Saturday, the 16th inst. During his illness of pneumonia, which commenced on the 9th of May, he was assiduously cared for by his Army friends, among the most attentive of whom was General JAS. B. FRY, Adjutant General of the Military Division of the Atlantic.

General HARTSUFF was a New Yorker by birth, having been born at Tyne, Seneca county, on the 28th of May, 1830. His father afterwards removing to the West, he entered the Military Academy from Michigan, being graduated nineteenth in the class of 1852, of which CASEY and MENDELL of the Engineers, TODD of the Ordnance, SLOCUM, VAN VOAST, STANLEY, HASCALL, WOODS, McCOOK, KAUTZ, and CROOK, were members, as well as JEROME BONAPARTE, who afterwards entered the French army, and saw service in the Crimea and in the Italian war. From the Academy HARTSUFF entered the artillery, serving in the Fourth and Second Artillery until the war, when he was appointed assistant adjutant-general, and chief of staff to General ROSECRANS, from the 8th of August 1861, until he was ordered to special duty in the War Department the following April, and appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, serving with that rank at the battles of Cedar Mountain, Manassas, and South Mountain and at Antietam, when he received the severe wound which led to his retirement June 29, 1871, with the rank of Major-General in the Regular Army.

After Antietam and previous to his retirement, General HARTSUFF served in command of the Twenty-third Army Corps in Kentucky and East Tennessee, in command of the Bermuda front of the works before Petersburg, and after the war as Adjutant-General of the Military Division of the Gulf, the Department of the Gulf, of the Fifth Military Dis-

trict and of the Military Division of the Missouri. As a young lieutenant he served first in Texas from November, 1852, to June, 1854, being most of the time in the field. Afterward he served in Florida for two years. In the campaign with the Indians he was wounded several times. A bullet received in the chest, and which wounded the lung, in an Indian fight, remained in his body until his death. In this Florida campaign his duty was acting topographical engineer for the military survey of the Indian country. He was commander at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, in New York harbor, during the prevalence of yellow fever in the vicinity of New York. In September, 1856, he was ordered to West Point as assistant instructor of artillery and infantry tactics. At his own request he was relieved from this duty in June, 1859, and served with his company at Fort Mackinaw until the fall of 1860. While stationed there and executing an order to purchase subsistence stores he was wrecked on board the steamboat *Lady Elgin*, in Lake Michigan. From this fearful disaster, in which over 400 persons perished, he escaped by floating on a piece of timber, and was finally washed ashore. He was ordered to Washington in February, 1861, and served with his company until the last of March. In April he was despatched with the secret expedition to Fort Pickens, as Assistant Adjutant General, under Colonel Harvey Brown.

In May, 1862, he assumed command of a brigade of volunteers, and was assigned to the First corps d'armée. His brigade was in the night fight at Cedar Mountain in August, and remained in this corps during its different skirmishes and battles. In the march to the Rappahannock his command was placed in the advance. At Rappahannock Bridge, the post of honor was conferred upon his brigade. His command was sent—the only troops across the river—to hold the hills immediately south of that stream. This position was maintained for several days under the almost continuous fire of the enemy. On the retreat of the Army of the Potomac his brigade formed part of the protecting line. When Petersburg surrendered General HARTSUFF was given command of the Department of the Nottoway. He made his headquarters in the "Cockade City," and soon, by his kindly manner, won the esteem of its formerly rebellious people. When he was relieved and left Petersburg its citizens presented him with a series of resolutions expressing their esteem for him, and esteem due not more to his winning manner than to his justice and firmness in the discharge of the duties of a difficult position.

While he had the good fortune to win honor and esteem beyond the allotment to the majority of his fellows, in some respects General HARTSUFF seems to have been born under an evil star, and his "ill-luck" became a proverb among his friends. He scarcely ever went into an engagement without coming out of it wounded; he suffered the misfortune of shipwreck, as stated above, and he was once the victim of a most unpleasant accident from which he narrowly escaped with his life. The circumstances of his death too are characteristic of the fate which seemed to follow him. He had been playing billiards one evening at the Army and Navy Club, and becoming heated imprudently subjected himself to a draft from the open window. The result was an illness next day from which he died within a week. A post mortem examination revealed the cause of his death in a badly congested condition of the lungs, one of which also bore the traces of a wound it had received.

The funeral of General HARTSUFF took place at West Point, on Tuesday, May 19. The Army and Navy Club were represented by the Committee whose appointment is referred to elsewhere. The coffin containing the body was placed on the forward deck in charge of a guard of honor, and was covered with a large United States flag. Upon the coffin rested a basket of flowers. An artillery wagon, draped with United States flags and crape, was waiting at the wharf when the steamer arrived at West Point, and a carriage containing the Superintendent, Brevet Brigadier General J. B. RUGER, and the Adjutant Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. H. HALL, soon appeared. The occupants of the carriage alighted, and received the party. A battalion of cadets then filed down the hill, followed by several carriages. The coffin

containing the remains was removed from the boat and placed on the artillery wagon, the line of march was formed, and the procession filed solemnly up the long hill, the band playing a dirge. At the chapel the cadets presented arms. In the chapel the Protestant Episcopal burial service was read, after which the cortège was reformed. The cadets entered the cemetery with reversed arms, and the burial service was then read by the Rev. JOHN FORSYTH, D.D., Chaplain at West Point. He was assisted by the Rev. C. C. PARSONS, rector of St. James Church, Cold Spring, N. Y. The cadets were drawn up in double files, a few feet distant from the head of the grave, while at the sides and foot were ranged the relatives and friends of the dead. At the conclusion of the service a salute of three volleys was fired by the cadets, and the procession returned to the Academy where the mourners separated.

THE death of Brigadier and Brevet Major-General ALEX. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance of the U. S. Army, will not surprise those who have been aware that for some time past he has been the victim of a disease, from whose certain result there seems to be no escape in the present stage of medical knowledge. The long and honorable service of General DYER, as well as his high personal character, entitles him to a more extended and careful notice than we are able to give thus hastily upon the announcement of his death, which occurred at his residence in Washington, on Wednesday, May 20. For more than a generation his name has been borne upon the muster rolls of our Army. Entering the service as a cadet at the Military Academy in 1833, from which he was graduated in 1837, he saw service as a lieutenant of Artillery in the Florida war, and as an officer of Ordnance during the war with Mexico, and during the war of the Rebellion rendered most important service as commandant of the Springfield Arsenal. Since September, 1864, General DYER has held the position of Chief of Ordnance, in which position he incurred the hostile criticism and the bitter personal attacks of men with whose schemes of profit he found it necessary to interfere in the interests of the service. Through the searching ordeal of congressional inquiry and military investigation he passed, however, without stain upon his honor, and he carries with him to his grave the esteem and affection of all who knew him.

THE movement in favor of re-opening the case of FITZ JOHN PORTER gains strength with time, and it is certain that his friends will never rest until an opportunity is accorded him of making good his claim that he can, with the new evidence at his command, and with that calmer consideration of his case of which the time admits, satisfy a new court of the error of his former conviction. As to this there are necessarily two opinions, but there can be but one opinion as to the desirableness of reaching such a result if it could be done. The spirit of vindictive, or even exemplary punishment, has less hold in this country than elsewhere, and there is a strong public sentiment in favor of limiting punishments as strictly as possible to simply protection against the operation of the individual delinquency; and this spirit shows itself in the operation of our martial law as well. We cashier men for particular offences, but our cashiering does not go beyond severing their relations with the Army; we subject them to none of those degrading ceremonies which elsewhere are used to break the spirit and trample the guilty officer into the very dust of his degradation. It is the influence of this humane and kindly spirit that operates strongly in PORTER's favor, and greatly assists the efforts his friends are making in his behalf on the score of justice. It shows itself in the resolutions passed unanimously by the legislature of Pennsylvania asking for a new trial, and in the similar resolutions passed by the Fifth Corps Society at Harrisburg. It cannot be pretended that those who have voted for these resolutions had given that judicial investigation to the subject which is incumbent upon the officials to whom they appeal. But it is certainly right to consider a sentiment of this kind—though it be no more than a sentiment—when this can be done with safety; and surely every soldier would rejoice to see FITZ JOHN PORTER relieved from the stigma which is upon him, not for his sake alone, but for the sake of the service in which

he long bore so gallant a part. If there is a reasonable possibility that justice requires it, a new trial should certainly be granted him whatever the difficulties in the way. That these difficulties are great is apparent to all who have considered the facts. The prominence of an individual may give force to the sympathy his case awakens, but it establishes no claim to justice, which considers all alike. Whether we admit that FITZ JOHN PORTER was wronged or not, it is unquestionable that in the hasty, and the too often heated administration of the affairs of the War Department under Mr. STANTON, great injustice was done in many cases. Though much of this injustice is beyond remedy, whatever the trouble it cost, we owe it to ourselves to correct it so far as possible. We should be glad to see a new trial accorded to FITZ JOHN PORTER, but his case should not stand alone. If reopened at all it should only be in accordance with some declared policy which offers similar justice to all who can rightly claim it on similar grounds. And here is the chief difficulty in his case, but a difficulty that does not seem insurmountable. Has not the action of Congress in authorizing a special Court of Inquiry in the case of General HOWARD established a precedent of which the friends of FITZ JOHN PORTER may be able to take advantage?

THE Navy Department is receiving many applications from young gentlemen who wish to be appointed as cadet engineers at the Naval Academy. The engineering course was added only a few years since, but it has already greatly increased the value of the Academy to the service and the country at large. No other institution in the world has such facilities for imparting a thorough knowledge of marine engineering to its graduates. Appreciating this, Congress in February last extended the course from two years to four, that the cadets might receive a more complete scientific training than could be given them in the shorter term. Many members of Congress are seeking these appointments for their young friends.

Applications for the appointment of cadet engineers must be made to the Secretary of the Navy. Candidates must be not less than sixteen or more than twenty years of age. They must send evidence of moral character and health, with date of birth and educational advantages hitherto enjoyed. Those who receive permission will present themselves at the Naval Academy between the 15th and 25th of September next, for examination as to their qualifications for admission. After passing a rigid physical examination, the candidate will be examined in the leading branches of a good English education, including algebra, geometry, pencil sketching, and the rudiments of natural philosophy. The successful competitors will receive appointments as cadet engineers, and become inmates of the Academy, from which, four years later, if their application to study and conduct have been satisfactory, they will graduate into actual service.

At a special meeting of the Army and Navy Club, held at Club-house, May 18th, to take action in relation to the death of Major-General GEORGE L. HARTSTUFF, the committee previously appointed presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we deplore in the death of Major-General G. L. HARTSTUFF, the breaking of a companionship that was dear to us. No soldier of the nation deserved better of the country; as follower or leader he was faithful, vigilant and prompt—wise in council and quick in action; as a citizen true and steadfast, and in all relations of life an example of true manhood, fit to be imitated and worthy of honor. His name has its place on the best pages of our history, and is lovingly enshrined in the hearts of his comrades and countrymen; and while we mourn the stately presence, the genial friendship and enabling companionship of him who has crossed the dark river, yet, in our grief comes the Consoler, and tells us that a noble mortal has passed to a noble and happy immortality, and that his good works shall live after him.

Resolved, That we deplore the loss his country has sustained, and we offer to his afflicted family our earnest sympathy.

Resolved, That a committee of six of the members of this club be appointed by the president to accompany his remains to the place of interment, and that the club attend his funeral in a body.

H. G. WRIGHT,
M. T. MCMAHON, Committee.
H. L. BURNETT,

The following were appointed by the president a committee to attend the funeral: Generals W. N. Averill, Jas. B. Fry, Rufus Ingalls, J. J. Bartlett, Col. J. McL. Hildt, Dr. Chas. McMillan, General Hancock, president of the club, was added to the committee by a resolution of the club.

In the House, on May 15, the bill to place Fred F. Baury on the retired list of the Navy, came up and drew forth quite a debate. It was opposed on the

principle that it established a precedent for putting on the retired list of the Army and Navy, all volunteer officers who bear the marks and scars of battle. It was finally disposed of by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting the following: "Resolved that the pending bill be reported to the House with the recommendation that the bill be referred by the House to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, with instructions to inquire whether the pension of Fred F. Baury should be increased." It was subsequently so referred.

THE Eighth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was held at Harrisburg on the 13th, and was called to order by the Commander in Chief, General Charles Devens, Jr., of Massachusetts, besides whom the following officers were present: Senior Vice Commander in Chief, John R. Goble; Junior Vice Commander in Chief, Edward Ferguson; Surgeon General, Hans Powell; Chaplain in Chief, Augustus Woodbury; Adjutant General, H. R. Sibley; Quartermaster General, A. B. R. Sprague; Inspector General, W. W. Brown; Judge Advocate General, W. W. Douglass. After prayer, by Chaplain A. Woodbury, the Commander in Chief delivered the address of welcome, in which he said, among other things: "Against our organization it has been especially charged that it was secret in its character, and that all secret societies were dangerous in a republican government. Plausible as this remark sounds, it is obvious that it can have no proper application to those societies whose purposes are well known, and whose secrecy is limited entirely to the Ritual by which their proceedings are conducted and to their modes of recognizing their fellow-members. The Grand Army has no purpose that it is unwilling to reveal to the world; it has no obligation that any citizen-soldier, who is the same man to-day in thought and feeling that he was in the hour of trial, cannot take without hesitation or reservation; it has no political bearing and significance, and an effort to wrest it to any such objects is to be resisted with our utmost resolution. As the old Army was always broad enough to include all (no matter what might be their difference of opinion as to men or measures) of loyal and true devotion, so this association is broad enough to welcome to its ranks every veteran whose heart still beats responsively to the music of the Union. In this connection I deem it proper to say that sometimes attempts have been made to secure the influence of our organization, in matters purely political, such as aiding in elections of, or securing appointments for, particular individuals. Such attempts have never received, and will not at any time receive, any encouragement at the National Headquarters. They are not only in violation of the whole spirit of our Order, but of its letter as expressed by its rules and regulations. Whenever heretofore they have been successfully made in any posts and departments, and unfortunately there has been some experience in the matter, they have done the deepest injury to the order, have undermined its usefulness, have destroyed its efficiency, have encouraged a wrong belief as to its meaning and intentions, and have induced valuable members who disapproved, to withdraw from it. The reports which will accompany this address will show that one department alone has expended during the past year the sum of \$38,000 in charity, and there is no reason why with proper exertion other departments may not equal this example. During the past year as heretofore, it will be seen that the charities of the Grand Army have been extended in a far greater degree to disabled soldiers not members of the order than to those who are of it; and I believe that no charities have ever done more good or been more wisely, kindly and affectionately bestowed than those which we have been able to proffer."

The General continued at some length on the prospects of the society, stating among other things that during the present year 6,600 members were mustered in, and that in the same period there were 307 deaths. During the morning a very handsome testimonial was presented by General Devens, on behalf of the national encampment, to General A. E. Burnside, past commander in chief. General Burnside was taken completely by surprise, but expressed himself very feelingly at such an evidence of the regard of his comrades. In the evening the following named comrades were elected officers for the ensuing year: Commander in Chief, Charles Devens, Jr., of Mass.; Senior Vice Commander, Edward Jardine, of New York; Junior Vice Commander, Guy T. Gould, of Illinois; Surgeon General, Dr. Hans Powell, of New York; Chaplain in Chief, Rev. A. Woodbury, of Rhode Island; Council of Administration, Edward Moore, Maine; Wm. P. Moses, N. H.; F. A. Lewis, Vermont; C. G. Attwon, Mass.; T. W. Higginson, Rhode Island; S. M. Smith, Conn.; E. A. Perry, New York; A. M. Way, New Jersey; J. W. Latta, Pennsylvania; A. J. Gunning, District of Columbia; H. B. Nichols, Virginia; J. H. Seymour, Ohio; J. J. Palmer, Illinois; Gabe Rouck, Wisconsin; James George, Minnesota. Chicago was selected for the next place of meeting in May, 1875.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. S. L., Buckingham, Va.—Lieutenant-Commander Antonio R. McNair is on the retired list, and lives at Saratoga Springs, New York. Lieutenant John S. Newell is on board the *Mesopotamia*, at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Lieutenant H. E. Nichols is at Greene, New York. The *Plymouth* is preparing for sea at Portsmouth, N. H. It is not positively known where she is going—probably to some foreign station.

The Office of the "Army and Navy Journal" has been removed to No. 28 Murray St.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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AN INDIGNANT BLONDE.

RUNNING over the leaves of a Cuban poet, not long since, I came across an infamous slander upon *blondes* which, as it must be directed against my country-women—for who ever heard of a fair Cuban?—I have taken the trouble to translate. If the sympathies of American women are not henceforth on the side of the Spaniards as against the Cuban, I shall be ashamed of my sex.

P.

Why is it that I love not
As I was wont to love,
In the spring time of my youth,
When the stars were bright above?

Can it be that in my veins now
The blood is thick and old,
That in my heart the torch of love
Extinguished is and cold?

No, praised be God! my heart is still
A fire of burning coals—
A blazing, fierce volcano,
Whence molten lava rolls!

When I gaze upon the features
Of a blonde with flaxen hair,
I seem to be in heaven,
And she an angel there!

But upon close acquaintance
With this seraph fresh and fair,
Her face, I find, is counterfeit—
And false her heart and hair.

Her beautiful complexion
To rouge and chalk is due,
Her teeth of pearly whiteness
(Nay, this is *entre nous*)

Come not, as come the real pearls,
From "India's coral strand,"
But—mind me well; you're not to tell—
They come from Dentistland.

And so I get disgusted
With this antipode of Truth,
And hate the name of Woman—
This is the cause, forsooth,

Why I cannot love at present,
As I was wont to love
In the verdancy of youth,
When the skies were blue above!

HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*.

SIR: Now, when even an economizing Congress appears disposed to deal liberally with the medical officers of the Army, may it not listen to a few words on the position and pay of hospital stewards?

Now, a steward ranks next above the first sergeant of a company, or, as our warrants tell us, with a sergeant of ordnance; and yet, although he belongs to the non-commissioned staff of the Army, he is outranked at any post by the regimental sergeant major and quartermaster sergeant, and further at most posts, there being only an acting sergeant major of post, who may even be a private, the steward is obliged in certain respects to accept directions, instructions, or orders from him.

The steward, after passing an examination which really is more difficult than that of a second lieutenant nominated from the ranks, receives a "warrant" signed by the Secretary of War. The regimental con-commissioned staff receive from their regimental commander a certificate or warrant; nevertheless the certificate of the regimental commander places the sergeant major above the hospital steward with his Secretary of War's warrant. Now, is not this an anomaly which ought not to, and need not exist? When on duty together why not make all the non-commissioned staff of the Army equal in rank, whether they be looked upon as "combatants" or "non-combatants," and give to each of the departments its definite place in the new book of tactics or the new regulations?

The pay of hospital stewards, considering the advances made in all the branches of the service, is certainly inadequate. The ordnance sergeant gets \$34 per month; the newly appointed commissary sergeants begin with \$34; the sergeant major of engineers \$36; quartermaster sergeant of engineers \$36; the chief musician or "band leader" of a regiment gets over \$60; the principal musician \$34; and the citizen superintendent of a cemetery, relieved of his enlistment, and living as he pleases, gets from \$60 to \$75 per month, and a lodge or quarters.

Now, we all know what are the duties of each of the foregoing grades, and I am not willing to enter into odious or envious comparisons. I am sorry I cannot double their pay all round. But let us look into the duties of a hospital steward. As to his "regulation" duties, first, he must be an efficient and correct druggist; second, a fair clerk; and third, he must be a sober man by day and by night, as well as honest, reliable and intelligent. These are his "regulation" duties, but he has besides them other numerous and never ending tasks to perform, if he can, to the satisfaction of his post surgeon, and these are fully exacted under the penalty of "disobedience of orders" even if his post surgeon be a citizen contract doctor. If he is not able to carry out all these duties he will probably run one, two, or three years of a stewardship, and then be discharged, or perhaps desert. How many of our hospital stewards serve one full term of five years?

How many do not wait to complete their terms? The "other duties" which most of the stewards find it their lot to perform are rather proscribed than prescribed by the regulations, and yet stewards find themselves obliged to perform them in obedience to orders, although these take up more of their time and attention than perhaps all the duties of their warrant amount to in the month. The various calls upon the steward are scarcely known and certainly not believed in by "outsiders," who apparently entertain the idea that he has "little to do and a very good berth," which is far from being the case, and strange as it may seem to these outsiders, it is certainly true, that even at a mere two-company post, and with no sick at all in his hospital, the steward finds his hands full all day. Unless it be a four or six company post, where a steward may possibly manage to have an assistant in his dispensary, he must be his own druggist, shopboy, clerk, grocer, and servant, and in addition thereto, the moment the doctor goes outside the post for a walk or necessary recreation, he must be able to meet any emergency as a kind of acting post surgeon. Is it fair, I again ask, to pay this man now-a-days at \$30 per month, when all the less critically important grades are paid, as enumerated, much more liberally for a day's work of eight or ten hours?

The American medical service is so extremely liberal in its supply of medical books, periodicals, and appliances to nearly every post hospital, that it really betrays a lazy or perhaps worthless steward who does not studiously qualify, if not for a diploma, at least to be able to perform the ordinary everyday duties of the post surgeon, if the latter be temporarily absent, so far as his enlisted rank will permit; and therefore I would advocate the holding out to the first class stewards, say up to forty years of age, the hope or the prospect of an occasional commission in the medical, or store-keeper's branch of the department, or give him a preference for the position of "contract doctor;" and, in the course of his term of service, and his qualifications and conduct being fully recommended, allow him a six months' furlough to attend lectures at his own expense, but retaining his pay as a steward. Looking at the matter fairly, is it not a poor prospect that if a steward devotes himself to four enlistments or twenty years continuous service, he finds himself then still a steward and no more, and his pay \$38 a month.

HOSPITAL STEWARD, U. S. ARMY.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*.

SIR: Perhaps it may be of interest to some of your readers to know what information and impressions were gained by an ex-member of the National Guard, N. Y., in recent observations of the German army, as seen in the principal cities and barracks.

I was fully confident I should find better soldiers than I had seen in France or Italy, which I had carefully noticed for comparison, but I did not imagine such great perfection in drill, such iron discipline, as is evident in the German soldiers. They are, I am satisfied, unapproachable. In every command and every execution I saw in Germany, there was testimony of the administration of able brain. The Prussians themselves regard Von Moltke as the greater than a Napoleon, and to him is accorded the great glory of the grand successes of the German arms so far beyond their dreams. The Germans are not at all handsome people, but they are remarkably sturdy looking, of enduring physique and averaging taller than the French or Italians. They look as if they could march all night and fight well next day. Great point is apparently made in drilling the men to long endurance. I saw a school of recruits one afternoon drilling, as systematically as in the manual, at vaulting fences, climbing ladders and "peg poles," jumping over strings and ditches, and practising on parallel bars. One of their first schools is the fatiguing bayonet drill, and they are also trained in long cross country marches. Officers seem to be unnecessarily harsh and strict, but from their confidence and the absolute servility of the rank and file, there can be no doubt that there is "a great gulf fixed" between the soldier and the officer, that the command of an officer is the voice of the infallible king, and must be obeyed to the echo, whether it bring at a critical moment glory or death. There is a constant and unsparing attention to details that makes a dress parade of every drill in effect. I saw a review before the king at Dresden, and while it was clearly certain that every man was at his best, it seemed to me no better work than I had seen in barrack drills at Berlin.

In the review referred to, all were in white pants, and the brilliant sun on the helmets, with a large proportion of cavalry, made an inspiring scene. The king's staff numbered about forty-five officers, all of whom were good riders, as are nearly all mounted German officers in contradistinction to the French, as far as I have seen. Cavalry horses were of uniform size, color, and with tails "banged" to even lengths. They were evidently carefully trained as in the case of mounted bands of fifty and sixty men, and in the artillery they wheeled at the command without other apparent guidance, though it may have been that of a spur.

The tactics in the manual differ greatly from ours, and are executed with most rapid motions—probably at the rate of 180 per minute. In many movements regard is obviously had to the saving of time, such as coming from a "right shoulder shift" to an order, or to a "fix bayonets." By the way, at a right or "left shoulder shift," (which latter is the position of the piece when passing in review) the guard rests squarely on the shoulder, the band of the piece uppermost, the toe of the butt on the breast and the heel vertically above it. This gives ease to him who carries the musket and insures a perfect rake to all at an angle which cannot be conveniently varied.

In Austria, I noticed the pieces were generally "toted" with the right shoulder in the sling supporting the weight, while the hand was useful merely in steady the stock. This is a perfect index of the comparative laxity and deficiency apparent in the Austrian and Hungarian troops. Flank movements are combined with units of four in the Prussian tactics, and battalion movements are as easy and rapid as necessity might seem to require. In the review the troops passed twice before the king, being the second time in close column. Afterwards line was reformed and the king and staff passed in inspection from right to left only. At the same time the bands played simultaneously and until he had quitted the field, while as he approached, each regiment at command gave a short but loud exclamation. The discord was indescribable, but the noise, with the steadiness of the troops, made it not unimpressive.

At Potsdam, I saw the drilling of a large battalion, which is made up of constantly changing details from different barracks, which are thus combined in order to insure uniformity of drill. I never saw such execution, particularly in the manual, and yet I have always been proud enough of a few soldiers in New York to claim they couldn't be beaten. I should judge these unlucky fellows were practised ten minutes in direct marching in squads, on the point which provides that the toe *must* strike the ground first.

Target practice is regularly and carefully maintained, and Potsdam echoed with sounds that rung like 22nd Regiment bull's eyes at Creedmoor. The troops have a bit of leather with a strap covering the front sight, by means of which they are enabled to stack with bayonets unfixed. The bayonets are of the sword pattern, and bandsmen carry short swords.

I have had nothing to lead me into prejudice favorable to undue praise of these Germans; but I was speedily brought to see the secret of their strength and the reason why they so soon overpowered poor France; and I am satisfied they are invincible against the arms of any single nation, unless it be the overflowing hosts of Russia. The old heroic spirit and unrelenting discipline of the Romans seem to dwell in present force under the "coal scuttle" helmets of the Deutschers, and the laws of the kingdom enforce thoroughly the greatest necessity and best qualification for all-day fighters—an intelligent and educated mind. With such mechanical perfection, such numerous and complete organization, such moral courage and trained reasoning faculties, and such able leaders, who shall prevail against them?

J. W. C.

THE PARAGUAYAN TORPEDOES.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: I saw in a late number of your JOURNAL an article entitled "Electrical Warfare," which concluded with a report of some remarks by Herr von Treunfeld, in regard to a torpedo-war, which, according to his declaration, was of longer duration than the war of the United States in 1864, and of perhaps equal importance. The war to which he referred was the Paraguayan, in which he says a Brazilian fleet of fifteen iron-clads and fifty or sixty men-of-war was detained for four years by the management of torpedoes, which were sometimes under his direction.

I cannot pass by in silence this historical misstatement, which Herr von Treunfeld, wishing to give importance to his work, and to attribute to himself merit which he did not reveal in that service, makes before the society of the Telegraphic Engineers of London.

The torpedoes employed in the Paraguayan war against Brazil, besides being rude in construction and of no relative effect, were only actively used from the *tur de la Playa*, above the mouth of the *Atajo* (Paraguay River) to *Humayta*, for a period of thirteen months more or less, counting from the 16th of June, 1866, when the first torpedo thrown on the fleet was picked up.

The fleet remained in this region for a long time, not because this arm detained it, but the only fortifications of the enemy being there (*Curucu*, *Curupayti*, and *Humayta*), its movements on these points were in combination with those of the army.

Notwithstanding that the fleet was divided into columns, one below *Curucu*, the others between *Curucu* and *Curupayti*, between *Curupayti* and *Humayta*, and one above *Humayta*, positions secured by main force at different dates, when it suited the interests of the campaign and the movements of the army, (which was composed of fifty thousand men, the maximum in its best condition, and not of seventy or one hundred thousand, as Treunfeld says), yet Paraguay was never able to render useless or to paralyse the movements of any of these columns with her torpedoes. The four years' duration of the war, counting from the entry of the allied army into the Paraguayan territory (not six years, as he says), was due to varied causes, and especially to the bad local conditions of a marshy country.

Before the 20th of May, 1866, the wooden fleet numbering eleven vessels operated for one year in the river *Parana* without there finding a single torpedo. In High *Parana*, where division of the fleet beat *Itapera* and *Passo da Patria*, and afterwards made several movements, for more than one year, also, there never was encountered a single torpedo or any other obstacle, except the natural difficulties of the river.

Four different kinds of torpedoes were caught by the fleet, which numbered in its totality six iron-clads above *Humayta*; ten iron-clads, and later on two wooden corvettes, between *Curupayti* and *Humayta*; eight wooden vessels below *Curupayti*, and a force of six small gun-boats in High *Parana*, to prevent the communication of the enemy with the opposite shore. In all, for a distance of more than one hundred leagues in two rivers, there were thirty-two men-of-war, including sixteen iron-clads.

The cubic and cylindrical torpedoes with mechanical apparatus and pressure levers were badly constructed; thirteen taken by the fleet had the powder wet. The cubic torpedoes with locks like those of muskets, exploded, to the number of fourteen, among the very parties who directed them; one of the kind exploded on a boat of the fleet which was trying to keep it away from the vessels, causing the death of an officer and seven sailors. This system, the safest of all that were used, consisted of a wooden box, which sometimes contained 600 to 900 lbs. of powder, fixed in such a way that it could keep the top part on the surface of the water; on this part there were common fulminating caps which burst with the shock of the locks pulled by a line which the enemy kept tied in a canoe out of sight of the watch-boats. The torpedo moved with the current of the water.

The wedge-shaped torpedoes, placed with the others in the canals of Curucu, Curupayti, and Humayta, had an explosive apparatus in the base that with the current of the water returned to the vessels which ascended the river. These never produced any worthy result, and eight were caught which had been displaced by the force of the waters.

The movable torpedoes, small cylinders with a wooden train, which moving with the current presented the top to the shock of the vessels, contained twenty-five pounds of powder each, and would lead one to suppose that they had been constructed to deceive the country that Herr von Treunfeld served, and not in the expectation that any serious result would come from them. Of these eleven were taken up and rendered useless.

The six iron-clads above Humayta went to Assumpcao, operated in Tobiuary, sunk Paraguayan vessels between Timbo and Humayta, and never met with torpedoes. Later on the small monitors entered the Manduvira, where a single torpedo would be sufficient to hold the canal, and met with none.

Where, then, is the power of Treunfeld's torpedo? That the mechanical torpedo, well prepared and well applied, would have caused us great harm, there is no doubt; but as it was managed, instead of being a ground of praise, it is one for shame to the author.

There were besides nine more torpedoes caught, which the waters threw on the shores at several points, but all of these were rendered useless. It must, however be stated, that on the occasion of the Curucu attack, on September 2, 1866, when a division of iron-clads after beating a point, was moving on Curupayti, the monitor *Rio de Janeiro* touched with the screw a torpedo placed between vessels which had been sunk to shut the canal, and exploding it caused the vessel to sink. Of the great number of torpedoes to which the author refers, this is the only one that produced the desired result, and it should be taken into consideration that the waters where the fleet was, were daily frequented by numberless and large transports, which always came out safe.

I think, Mr. Editor, that this brief reminiscence will be enough to keep Herr von Treunfeld from again depreciating contemporaneous facts, in order to aggrandize his own name in detriment of the truth. I am, etc.,

A. J. DE MELLO TAMBORIM, Brazilian Navy.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1874.

A CAVALRY TRAINING SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The cavalry has before it a large amount of drilling now that the new tactics are distributed, and the better to prepare the regiments and companies on the frontier for the work required of them. The cavalry, it must be allowed, is more essential in an Indian country than the other branches of the service. In saying this I do not wish to disparage the work of the infantry by any means, for I know personally that the 23rd has done a great deal of hard fighting and scouting in this country, and had been doing it in Arizona for two or three years. Now, what we need is, that all cavalry recruits joining their company or regiment should be well drilled and accomplished soldiers, ready to take the field the day they join, if necessary. I submit the following outline of a reform much needed to accomplish this end.

Now all cavalry recruits are sent to the general depot, where they remain until assigned to a regiment. Some have the advantage, perhaps, of three or four months' instruction and drill, while others have but a few days; the drill instructors, in some cases, having but little knowledge of the method by which a cavalry soldier should be taught to ride, or the art of imparting that knowledge to others. According to the present system, as soon as the recruit joins his company, he is placed on the same footing as old and experienced soldiers, and having little or no knowledge whatever of his duties cannot be expected to perform them as correctly as the old soldier. Sometimes the unfortunate recruit will be punished for a neglect of which he may be perfectly innocent through ignorance, and as a consequence many become disheartened and careless, and are during the remainder of enlistment but indifferent soldiers, while others take the first opportunity and desert.

It frequently occurs that recruits are, upon joining, placed on extra duty, as laborers, artisans, teamsters, etc., attending only the ordinary Sunday inspection and muster, and sometimes from the nature of their duties not even that. These may be temporarily relieved to join their company on a scout, and have to be drilled on the march; but they only cause delay and embarrassment, instead of being of service. An officer, with a company of fifty men, may have ten or fifteen of this class in the command, and still be expected to be as successful as if he had fifty trained soldiers, simply because he has fifty men. The question is not asked how many trained, effective soldiers had he? but how many men had he? And on that rests his reputation and that of the command.

I would suggest that the Cavalry Depot be constituted a *Cavalry School*; that every recruit remain at the school for a period long enough to enable him to have a full course of instruction in every detail necessary to qualify him as a cavalryman ready to take the field; dismounted, mounted, sabre, carbine, etc.—to be thorough, and by competent officers and non-commissioned officers permanently attached to the institution; the care and management of horses to be an important part of the instruction; no recruit to be held eligible for assignment until examined practically, and assigned as such by the chief instructor and commanding officer; recruits to be classified in instruction and examination. Every detachment then joining a regiment or company could be depended on for any duty or emergency. Many of them would be competent to instruct recruits joining the company, or at regimental headquarters, or too distant to be sent to the school. A thoroughly competent officer should have charge of all mounted instruction; in short, a man qualified in every particular as a riding-master, who would report to the commanding officer from time to time all squads or classes qualified for assignment.

The term of service gives ample time for carrying out such a plan, nor would regiments suffer for want of men, after the first assignment, as the next class would be sufficiently far advanced in a short time to take the place of the preceding or first class, and be equally ready for assignment. A uniformity in every detail would be established in every regiment in the service, a higher state of efficiency and discipline would be a natural result; horses would be better attended to, especially by small detachments unattended by an officer; a greater security and independence would be realized by officers and men in action; and I believe desertions from the cavalry would diminish. The discharged soldier would still retain his careful training, make a better citizen, and be ready for service again, should such an emergency as a foreign war ever arise. I am satisfied that every cavalry officer in the service will readily endorse such a plan.

CAVALRY.

CAMP HARNEY, OREGON, April 26, 1874.

MACHINISTS IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I am much pleased to find the machinists in the Navy are beginning to take an interest in their position, but I fear they are commencing wrong. We have nothing to do with other grades of any kind; we accepted the position as machinists and many of us were glad to get it; but we must organize and we must subscribe liberally. When we can raise a force sufficient for the purpose, we can apply to Congress for promotion and pay, and we will get it; but we must confine ourselves to our legitimate business.

There is not a line officer in our Navy who would not be willing to assist us in getting our proper position, for I have heard them assert frequently that they felt safer, and the engines were run better by the machinist than formerly with mere boys of no experience as engineers. Practical experience is not known in the Engineer Corps as a general thing, although they have plenty of science, and one of the severest annoyances that a practical machinist has to contend with in our Navy is to have gentlemen giving us orders and dictating to us about work they are ignorant of. Now what I propose is for the machinists of the Navy to form an association for general benefit and protection. Prevail on some leading engine builder, such as Mr. Roach or Mr. Secor, to be our treasurer, have monthly contributions sent to the treasurer, and as soon as we have a fund to start with, petition Congress for rank, pay, and uniform, with title of Practical Engineers: no candidate eligible that had not worked in a machine shop five years and in an engine room at least one year, practical education to be the standard, age from 25 to 35, to be known as engineers, and to be proud of the title. Have their own mess; uniform, blue frock or sack coat, pants, vest, and cap the same, propeller embroidered on the cap; pay at sea, \$1,200; on leave or waiting orders, \$800; when at work in the machine shops in yards as journeymen, \$1,200. This would bring in the Navy a corps of industrious workingmen, who could do all the work and not be ashamed of it, and we would get steady, sober men. It is true, we would not require as many engineers, and what we have could stay in the wardroom, making figures and abstruse calculations, and might take the title of scientist, passed and future; we would have enough on hand to last the Navy for at least fifty years to come, and the cadet school could be dispensed with for that time. I know plenty of good sober men who are now employed on steamers that would jump at the chance. It is impossible to get machinists from a ship's crew or fire-room. If you will be kind enough to help us by publishing this, my views may be improved on, and our Navy will have as practical engineers as our ocean steamers, and the theory and science we have on hand will last a century; thus we will have practice and theory combined. The only superiority in our corps would be seniority.

PRACTICAL MACHINIST.
U. S. S. PENSACOLA, CALLAO, April 17, 1874.

TOO MUCH MONEY FOR TACTICS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I have just had in my hand H. B. M.'s Regulations for her Army—thus described, "Revised Army Regulations. The Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army. Pocket Edition, deony 16mo, in leather, with clasp. Price 1s."

Here is book, not paged, but one half thicker than our tactics, the binding having clearly supplied the style of the Upton-Appleton binding; printed by Eyre and Spottiswoode, London, by authority, and all for one British shilling.

Has our Secretary of War determined that all im-

provements in the science of war must be paid for by the officers and soldiers who use them? This is the climax of running an Army cheap, and anti-administration men can now no longer have any cause of attack. Who would ever think of asking for a reduction of an Army when the Secretary could hold up the figures of saving a British shilling (as the price should be) off everybody entitled to the tactics? But this victimizing act comes at the wrong time. I and many of us are now building our own houses, buying our own water—doing everything out of our little pittance that Uncle Sam has heretofore done for us; and now we must change tactics at a great expense personally. Had the Army come to such a stand-still that its troops could not be moved or fought under the old tactics? Why not wait for the new till Congress was able and willing to pay for them?

A LINE OFFICER,
Who buys his tactics, by order of the Secretary of War,
of Appleton and Co., at \$2.00.

The following is the portion of General Wilcox's address, before the Ninth Corps meeting at Harrisburg, to which special attention has been called:

And yet it has often been remarked by students of history, that one civil war is apt to be followed sooner or later like a ground swell of the sea after a storm by a second struggle. And there are some able minds in the North, as well as many in the South, who judging from experience, believe that a second struggle awaits us in the not very far distant future under new combinations and altered circumstances. But even the teachings of experience may be modified by the new elements of steam and electricity binding people together, and by newness and closeness of commercial intercourse, by Christianity and advancing civilization. And while it would not be wise to shut our eyes to the possible dangers of another sectional war, let us hope and pray, that we, and our children, may be spared it, and let us in our day and generation, do all we can to avert it.

But, it may be asked, why then these yearly military meetings—do they not tend to keep alive the wounds of the war? Do they not renew the boasting spirit and recollections of our own men, as well as the humiliating scenes of defeat on the part of our Southern brethren? Well then, let us frankly invite our late opponents to meet with us, and together recount our mutual admiration for one another's valor, call up the frequent instances where the rigors of war were mitigated on the picket line and in the field hospitals, recall the jokes, given as they appeared at the time, which often enlivened the bivouac and the camp under musket fire and shell, talk over the long and muddy marches, and disclose many things that went on behind the scenes, the secrets of mysterious march and counter-march, on the great stage where our respective parts were performed in the bloody drama. Surely this might serve to rekindle the old fires of a common nationality and we might come together and laugh over the quarrel, like lovers who have been estranged, kissed, and made it all up again.

As one step practicalward to this consummation I am in favor of tendering to that Confederate corps to which the Ninth corps was most frequently and obstinately opposed a hearty invitation to meet with us at our next yearly meeting. Let us say to the men of Longstreet's corps come up with us and let us have a good time together. In this way we shall bury the hatchet so deep that the archangel at the last day shall go about with his trump in one hand and a lantern in the other, looking in vain to find it.

But again it may be said that war is too serious a business, treason too horrid a crime, to be so easily condoned. Thus saith the lawmaker and the jurist, and with some reason. But we are here neither as lawmakers nor as jurists, and if we were, it is the present and the future that we are called upon to deal with. Do there not yet remain many questions, and difficult enough questions, of politics and finance in this vast country, so immense and diversified in its sectional interests, to tax the calibre of our best heads to meet and settle amicably, without exhuming dead issues and tossing out the skulls of the loathsome carcasses of the past to unsettle our minds and disunite our hearts?

As for private grievances, personal or political animosities, away with them. No man has better cause to distrust and hate the South than I have; no man a better right, from his own personal experience of ill treatment, to feel bitterly. But here in full view of the past, in the broad and forgiving light of heaven and before men who have experienced similar hardships to my own and who fought bravely and persistently to the last to put down rebellion, I declare amen to the gospel of peace as uttered by our martyr President, and say that we owe it alike to our children and ourselves to hand down to them a heritage of good will bearing on its front that noblest motto of advanced civilization, "Malice toward none, charity for all." No men can better afford to set an example in this direction than the soldiers who have borne the heat and burden of the day and whose hands have done the slaughter. Let us have not only a reconstructed but a thoroughly reunited country.

We referred to the question of an inquisitive member of the House of Commons as to a medical officer in Ireland who, it was hinted, couldn't ride. It will relieve our readers' curiosity to hear that the answer of the Secretary of State for War was: "He had just been appointed, and had no horse, and there was no very steady horse available, so the commanding officer offered him a ride in his dog-cart. As he accompanied horse battery it would not have prevented him exercising any of his medical functions if they had been required."

The Office of the "Army and Navy Journal" has been removed to No. 23 Murray St.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

CREEDMOOR.—On Saturday the range of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor was opened for the season by a competition between the members of the Amateur Rifle Club. The weather was far from propitious for rifle practice, the rain during the greater part of the day tending to dampen the ardor of even the most enthusiastic riflemen; in fact, by the majority the match was considered "off," and the attendance therefore was exceedingly limited; at the hour named for the match, 3 p.m., only six competitors having gathered on the ground. About ten other competitors arrived on the range by later trains, so that after all a squad of fifteen men gathered to compete for the club's gold badge. The conditions of the match were as follows: Open only to members of the Amateur Rifle Club, with any rifle not over ten pounds in weight, the trigger not less than three pounds test pull; telescope sights excluded; distance, five hundred yards; position, any (but without artificial rest); rounds, seven, with privilege of one sighting shot. The badge was to be won three times, and as it had been won twice by Captain John Bodine and Mr. J. P. M. Richards, and once by Mr. Robert Omand, it was decided to settle the contest at this meeting. It was therefore arranged by the club that if the sixth competition did not settle the ownership, to hold immediately thereafter a supplementary match, and the sequel shows that this latter arrangement was necessary. The shooting under the circumstances was exceedingly remarkable. As for the record of Mr. J. S. Conlin, the winner in the first competition of the day, and that of Captain Bodine, the final winner, it could not have been more satisfactory, making as they did the highest possible score 28, or seven bulls-eyes. The competition for this badge commenced August 9, 1873, and has continued monthly during the season. It was first won by Captain Bodine with a Metford rifle, by a score of 25. In the second contest this gentleman won it again, using a Remington sporting rifle, and scoring 27. In the next or third contest the badge was won by Mr. Richards with a Sharps sporting rifle (score, 26), Captain Bodine making a score of 21. A Remington sporting rifle in the hands of an expert, in the fourth competition, gave it to Mr. Omand by a score of 25, Mr. Richards making 24, and Captain Bodine not entering. At the last or fifth competition held last season Mr. Richards again secured the badge by a score of 27, and he has held the badge ever since, or until last Saturday, when another Richmond, instead of a Richards, with a Sharps, entered the field in the person of Mr. Conlin, only to hold it long enough for Captain Bodine to again raise a Remington sporting and relieve him and all others from further contesting for the prize. It will be observed from the above record that the final winner of the badge entered six of the seven matches, making 150 out of a possible 140, or an average of 25. Mr. Richards, who also won it twice, likewise entered six out of the seven contests, making a score of 134 out of a possible 168, or an average of 22½. Mr. Richards, it is well to state, at this last contest was suffering from illness, which, it will be observed, by the subjoined record, marred greatly his shooting. The rifles used, except in one instance, were the Remington sporting and Sharp's military and sporting; the former making in fourteen scores 302 and the latter in fourteen scores 257, making the contest between rifles quite interesting to marksmen as well as arms manufacturers. The following score of the two competitions will show the quality of shooting at this the first match of the season:

FIRST MATCH.

Name and rifle.	Score.	Total.
J. S. Conlin (Sharp's sporting).	4 4 4 4 4 4 4	28
L. L. Hepburn (Remington sporting).	4 4 4 3 4 3 4	26
John Bodine (Remington sporting).	3 4 4 4 4 4 3	25
Leon Becker (Remington sporting).	4 4 4 4 4 4 4	24
G. W. Yale (Sharp's sporting).	4 4 4 4 4 4 4	24
H. Fulton (Sharp's military).	4 4 4 4 4 4 4	24
Robert Omand (Remington sporting).	3 4 4 4 4 4 4	21
P. G. Sandford (Remington sporting).	3 4 4 4 4 4 4	20
J. P. H. Richards (Sharp's sporting).	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	20
A. B. Canfield (Remington sporting).	2 2 2 2 2 2 2	19
Thomas Lloyd (Sharp's military).	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	18
G. Crouch (Sharp's sporting).	4 4 4 4 4 4 4	17
G. W. Wingate (Remington sporting).	3 3 4 4 4 4 4	16
A. J. Hernon, Jr. (Sharp's sporting).	3 3 4 4 4 4 4	14
L. C. Bruce (Ballard sporting).	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	9

SECOND MATCH.

Name and rifle.	Score.	Total.
John Bodine (Remington sporting).	4 4 4 4 4 4 4	29
G. W. Yale (Sharp's sporting).	4 4 4 4 4 4 4	28
H. Fulton (Sharp's military).	4 4 4 4 4 4 4	25
Leon Becker (Remington sporting).	4 4 4 4 4 4 4	24
Thomas Lloyd (Sharp's military).	3 3 4 4 4 4 4	22
G. W. Wingate (Remington sporting).	3 3 4 4 4 4 4	22
L. L. Hepburn (Remington sporting).	4 4 4 4 4 4 4	21
Robert Omand (Remington sporting).	4 4 4 4 4 4 4	21
A. B. Canfield (Remington sporting).	2 2 2 2 2 2 2	20
J. S. Conlin (Sharp's sporting).	3 3 4 4 4 4 4	19
G. Crouch (Sharp's sporting).	3 3 4 4 4 4 4	18
A. J. Hernon, Jr. (Sharp's sporting).	2 2 4 0 3 3 3	16
J. P. M. Richards (Sharp's sporting).	3 3 4 4 4 4 4	14
L. C. Bruce (Ballard sporting).	0 4 2 0 2 2 2	12
P. G. Sandford (Remington sporting).	3 0 0 0 4 2 4	12

The skill in marksmanship at this match is well worthy of comment, this being the first match, and no practice having been indulged in since last fall. Moreover, the important fact is to be taken into consideration that during the past winter the majority of the members had provided themselves with not only new rifles, but new and improved sights which until this match they had never used, and were comparatively ignorant of the necessary elevation at the different ranges. It will be remembered the range at Creedmoor was only ready Saturday morning, and the rain kept all but four of five enthusiastic riflemen away, so that none but these few had an opportunity to fire a shot until the match was called. The first shots, as will be seen by the

above scores, were just the least wild, particularly as the terms of the match allowed only one sighting shot. The rain of the morning had washed the targets, so that they had to be repainted just before the match. In doing this, however, the markers, through a blunder, painted the "centre" only three feet instead of four feet square, and this was only discovered at the last moment. As all the targets were alike and time being too short to alter them, it was decided to go on with the match. Had the "centres," however, been regulation size there would not have been half the number of "outers," and the scores would consequently have been much higher. The Amateurs, nevertheless, are well satisfied with this competition, and feel confident of placing a team in the field against the Irish team who will be foemen worthy of their steel.

On Saturday, the 30th inst., another badge will be shot for by the Amateur Club at distances of 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, under the same conditions as this last match—the best twenty at 800 yards to shoot at 900, and the best eight of the last to shoot at 1,000 yards.

FIRST DIVISION.—At the parade on the 27th inst. the various organizations of this division will be arranged in accordance with the provisions of the revised tactics in the following order, and according to the rank of the permanent commanders, viz.: Separate and Washington Gray Troop Cavalry, First division, Captains Klein and Wylie respectively; Third brigade, General Varian, comprising Seventh Infantry, Colonel Clark; Eighth Infantry, Colonel Scott; Ninth Infantry, Colonel Braine; First battalion, Colonel Webster; Fifty-fifth Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel Schilling Commanding; Battery B, Captain Klein; First brigade, General Ward, comprising Twelfth Infantry, Colonel Ward; Sixty-ninth Infantry, Colonel Cavanagh; Seventy-ninth Infantry, Colonel Shaw; Twenty-second Infantry, Colonel Porter; Seventy-first Infantry, Colonel Vose; Battery K, First division, Captain Haubner; Second brigade, Colonel Conkling commanding, comprising the Eighty-fourth Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel Beattie commanding; Sixth Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel Van Wyck commanding; Eleventh Infantry, Colonel Vilmar; Fifth Infantry, Colonel Spencer; Ninety-sixth Infantry, Captain Moehring commanding; Third Cavalry, First division, Colonel Budke. The relative positions of the troops of the Third brigade are not materially changed. Those of the Second brigade have been arranged according to the rank of the permanent commander, the temporary promotion of the Eighty-fourth's commander to the command of the brigade, and the absence of Colonel Sterry of the Sixth Infantry in Europe, leaving it to the discretion of the brigade commander to fix the position of their respective commands.

The passage in review on the 27th inst. will take place at the reviewing stand to be erected at the entrance to Washington Square, Fifth avenue. The column will reach that point at 4:30 p.m.

SECOND DIVISION.—The review of this division, Major-General Woodward, by General Dix, takes place in Brooklyn on the 28th inst. As the troops form but a few blocks from the point of review, on Cumberland street, the march will be neither tiresome nor extensive. It will be remembered that at the last review of this division the line was formed on Clinton street, which is located in the other extremity of the city, and as the reviewing point was at the same place as now announced, the division marched at least a mile before reaching it. The marching display, therefore, at this parade will be rather brief, and the mounted officers might have saved the expense of their horse hire.

The troops of the Eleventh brigade, General Mecerole, which takes position on the right of the division, will be formed in the following order: Troop Cavalry, Captain Kreuscher; Forty-seventh Infantry, Colonel Austen; Twenty-third Infantry, Colonel Ward; Thirty-second Infantry, Colonel Roehr; Howitzer Battery, Captain Simons. The Fifth brigade, General Dakin, as follows: Troop Cavalry, Captain Sandhusen; Twenty-eighth Infantry, Colonel Burger; Thirteenth Infantry, Colonel Jourdan; Fourteenth Infantry, Colonel McLeer; Fifteenth battalion, Colonel Meyenburg. The Second division detachments will take position on the right of the column.

THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.—This brigade, General Varian, will parade May 27, at 3:30 p.m., for review. The brigade will form on the west side of Fifth avenue, right resting on Twenty-ninth street. Brigade staff will report at 2 West Thirty-second street, at 3 p.m.

The several regiments of this brigade will parade on Thursday, June 4, in full-dress, for evolutions of the brigade. Line will be formed on Tompkins Square at 3 p.m. Field and staff officers mounted, brigade staff mounted, will report at 2 West Thirty-second street, at 2 p.m. The field officers, brigade staff, and the adjutants of the several regiments will assemble in fatigue uniform, without side arms, at the armory of the First regiment, Thirty-second street, near Sixth avenue, on Monday, 25th, at 8 p.m., for theoretical and practical instruction.

FIFTH BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION.—This brigade, General Dakin, will parade for review May 28. Field and staff mounted. Brigade line will be formed on easterly side of Clinton avenue, right resting on Lafayette avenue, at 5 o'clock p.m.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—This regiment, Colonel Roehr, will assemble at the armory, in full uniform May 28, at 2 o'clock p.m., for parade and review.

A special meeting of the Roehr Guard, Company F, Captain Fred. J. Karcher, was held at the armory on Tuesday evening to take action in relation to the parade and Decoration Day. They resolved to parade with German Metternich Post No. 122 Grand Army of the Republic.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.—The drill of this command in Tompkin's Square on the afternoon of May 14, exhibited improvement over the previous drill. In strength, however, the command fell short two files per company, parading ten companies of twenty files each. The day was warm and the ground exceedingly dusty, and as the movements were all executed without a rest, the men suffered under disadvantages. While the drill was an improvement on the first effort of the regiment the week before, it was not in our estimation up to the standard of the Seventh, the regiment showing to some little extent the absence of drills by battalion in the armory during the past season. Colonel Clark was in command, this time dismounted, and was assisted by Lieutenant Colonel Ryer, Major Smith, and Acting Adjutant Earle. The Seventh manages these drills very quietly, marching on the ground by fours from the armory, and beginning and ending the drill without the least ostentation. In fact, the regiment in this instance, commenced its work as soon as it entered the square, the battalion being in column of fours, executing the march by the flank of subdivisions. The battalion then performed the following movement in very commendable style: Deployment of the battalion into close column by division; marching in column in mass; changing direction on the march; the same at halt; marching in column of fours from close column by division; advance by the flank of companies; re-form the line; deployment of the battalion into double column at half distance; deployment of double column to right or left; deployment of double column to the front; formation of the battalion from double ranks into single ranks; forming double ranks; battalion in column in double ranks, to form single rank; to form double ranks; column of fours into line, by two movements; column at full distance into line of battle, in two movements; passing in defile in retreat; marching in line of battle, etc., etc. The distances were not always the best, and in marching in column of fours the guides in wheeling lost ground, in fact, at one time in changing direction the battalion came near sweeping away the Pagoda-like stand, erected on the south side of the square. The fours of the left company, (C) however, wheeled in good style, and preserved the column, the Pagoda, and the spectators from what looked at one time like inevitable destruction.

The Seventh is thoroughly alive on the subject of rifle practice, and this season will enter a team at Creedmoor. Companies E and F have joined the N. R. A., making six companies of the regiment that have joined the Association, namely, B, E, F, G, I and K: the other companies will rapidly fall into line this summer. Company I, Captain Casey, has made application to the Association to encamp at Creedmoor from six to eight days, commencing June 8. It is the purpose of the regiment to arrange for two days a week for squad rifle practice at the range, and it seems to be the determination of the Seventh to shoot as well as it drills. Application has been made to the commissioners of the sinking fund for the lease of Hamilton Square for armory purposes, in accordance with the bill recently passed, and as soon as this is granted, the regiment will begin to prospect about the building.

NINTH INFANTRY.—This regiment, Colonel Braine, will parade May 27 in full-dress uniform (white trousers and gloves), for review. Roll-call of companies at 2 p.m. The regiment will also parade in full-dress uniform (white trousers and gloves) June 4, for evolutions with the Third brigade. Roll-call of companies at 1 p.m.. The attention of members is particularly called to the parade of May 27, it being the anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the seat of war. A full attendance is expected.

The proposed trip of the regiment to Brattleboro to take part in the ceremonies of the unveiling of the Fisk monument has been abandoned owing to the division parade on the 27th inst. and the brigade drill on the 4th of June next, as it will take up too much of the men's time, and materially interfere with these two parades. There is also to be a parade of a battalion of the regiment on the afternoon of the 16th of June to escort the Boston Fusiliers on their return home. The regiment owes this courtesy for attention received from that command during its visit to Boston some two years ago. The officers in a body, together with such members of the regiment as volunteer to go, will visit Brattleboro to assist in the unveiling of Colonel Fisk's monument. They will leave on the afternoon of the 29th, at 3 p.m.; returning at 12 Saturday night. The Ninth will visit Creedmoor during the summer and devote a day to rifle practice. The Veteran Association instead of going to New Haven has concluded to celebrate its anniversary on the 27th inst. at a dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel.

SEVENTEEN-INFANTRY.—This regiment, Colonel Vose, is directed to assemble in full-dress uniform (knapsacks with overcoats rolled), at the armory, on the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock p.m., for parade and review. Men are enjoined to have their equipments in the most complete order, and all brasses carefully polished. Regimental court-martial will convene at the armory Monday, June 8, at 8 p.m. Captain Theodore V. Smith, president. No excuse except surgeon's certificate will be received for absence from this parade. Company commanders are reminded of the necessity for energetic exertion on their part. No action has yet been taken by the Board of Supervisors regarding the releasing of the regimental armory. The regiment, however, still remains in possession of the premises.

FIFTH INFANTRY.—The leave of absence granted Colonel Spencer, of this regiment, having expired, he on the 19th inst. reassumes command. This regiment is ordered to parade May 27. Line will be formed in Elizabeth street, right resting on Canal street, 1:30 p.m.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.—On Tuesday evening the 19th inst. a very pleasant affair came off in this regiment, at Mount Vernon, being a surprise party, including a presentation to the popular lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-seventh, Lieutenant Colonel Henry Huss. About eight o'clock citizens and soldiers in full uniform, with a strong muster of officers, made their way towards Colonel Huss's house, and dropped in "quite by accident." The victim himself had been previously inveigled out to the armory of Company C, where there was a drill, and when all was ready Colonel Underhill ordered out an officer with a strong guard to arrest and bring in the lieutenant colonel at all risks. The duty was quickly performed, and Colonel Huss found his house crowded with people, when he had left it quiet and peaceful. To make a long story short he was cornered then and there, forced to listen to an elaborate speech, accompanying a big box from which speedily emerged a very handsome full set of horse equipments, finished in beautiful style and worth a hundred and fifty dollars. It was presented to the good natured and popular officer, by his friends and employees of the New Haven Railroad, among whom he is popular as he deservedly is in the ranks of the Twenty-seventh.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.—This regiment, Colonel Scott, will parade in full dress uniform, white trousers, May 27, for review. Regimental line will be formed at armory at 2:30 o'clock. This regiment will also parade in full dress uniform, white trousers, on June 4, for evolutions of the brigade. Regimental line will form at armory at 1:45 o'clock. If weather should be inclement, the members will provide themselves with grey trousers. There will be a special meeting of officers at the armory, on Tuesday evening, May 26, at 8 o'clock.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.—Pursuant to division and brigade orders, this regiment will assemble in full-dress uniform, white trousers, at the armory, May 28, at 4:15 o'clock p.m., for parade and review. Members will be prepared with gray trousers, to be worn in case of inclement weather. Line will be formed on Cumberland street, opposite Wiloughby avenue, at 4:30 p.m. Edward H. Soper, formerly supernumerary in the Thirteenth Infantry and the last remnant of that "mutinous" company, has been commissioned first lieutenant of Company G; rank February 27, 1874. In compliance with G. O. from General Headquarters, State of New York, the new system of Revised Infantry Tactics, prepared by General Upton, U. S. Army, and adopted for the instruction of the Army and militia of the United States, is prescribed for the drill and discipline of this regiment. All exercises, evolutions, and ceremonies not embraced in these Tactics are prohibited, and those herein prescribed will be strictly observed. The wearing of sashes by officers is also discontinued.

SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.—This regiment, Colonel Shaw will parade for review May 27 in full-dress State uniform, shako, epaulettes, and white gloves. Assembly at the regimental armory at 2 o'clock p.m. Line will be formed at 3 o'clock p.m., sharp. The attention of commandants of companies is called to the uniformity in the appearance of their command: lost buttons replaced, belts properly adjusted, and epaulettes so attached that they will not be falling off. First Lieutenant Henry J. Swentzel, having failed to qualify, his name will be dropped from the company roll, and the commandant will make application for an order for election to fill vacancy. The new system of Revised Infantry Tactics are prescribed in orders.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—This regiment, Colonel Porter, will parade for review May 27. Assembly at the armory, full-dress uniform, white trousers, field and staff mounted, at 2:30 o'clock p.m. Private Thomas Randolph White, Company D, has been appointed commissary-sergeant, vice Paterson, promoted.

The first of the summer series of Gilmore's concerts will be given at the armory, Saturday evening, May 23. Dancing from 10 to 12. Tickets for these concerts will be sold only at the door on the evening of the concerts; \$1 each, admitting one person. Lieutenant-Colonel John T. Camp is chairman music committee.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.—In compliance with G. O. from brigade headquarters this command will assemble at the city armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, in full uniform (white trousers, white belts and gloves), on the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock p.m., for review. Regimental line will be formed on Henry street, right resting on Clark street. The field and staff (mounted) will report to the regimental commander at 3:15 p.m. John H. Hololy and Horace H. Johnson, Company C; William H. Van Brunt, Company D, and Charles A. Deacon, Company I, have been honorably discharged; and Robert E. Lee and William D. Smith, Company D, have been expelled.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—**COMPANY I,** Eighth Infantry, Captain J. B. Lingham, will proceed on an excursion to Excelsior Grove June 22.

—The Boston Lancers will observe their thirty-seventh anniversary, which occurs Sunday, June 14, on Monday, the 15th.

—The Burger Blues, Company D, Twenty-eighth battalion, Captain Dohling, will enjoy a summerauchs fest at Reitszner and Lutz's Park next month.

—It is announced that Lieutenant E. A. Peterson, of the Sixth, is somewhat dissatisfied with the present condition of the affairs of his company.

—The newly appointed marshal of the Twenty-eighth battalion, Leonhard Hoessner, is reported as very energetic in the discharge of his duties.

—The third anniversary of the formation of the William Tell Rifles, Company G, Thirty-second, Captain Lutz, was celebrated on Monday evening at Lutz's Hotel.

—Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN RUBENS is in command of the

Thirty-second. Colonel Roehr is attending a meeting of the United States Turner Delegates at Cleveland, Ohio.

—Now that Lieutenant Peter Schleg has been elected captain of Battery A, Second division, it is expected that this battery will take its place among the best organizations of its kind in the National Guard.

—**GENERAL EDWARD JARDINE,** formerly of Jersey City, now of Fort Lee, has been granted by the United States Government a pension of \$30 monthly, for injuries sustained during the riots of 1863 in New York.

—**THE HOWITZER BATTERY,** Eleventh brigade, Captain Simons, will assemble in full dress uniform (forage caps and white gloves), at the State Arsenal, Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, on the 23d inst., at 4:30 p.m., for parade.

—The Fifth brigade headquarters "runs with a machine." Still, matters at headquarters are only so so, and there is no prospect of a field day until September next. General Dakin after two weeks' illness is again able to take active charge of the affairs of his brigade.

—In accordance with the Revised Tactics changing the relative positions of the battalion organizations of brigades in accordance with the rank, the Forty-seventh regiment, Eleventh brigade, will take position on the right of the Second division, Company B, of that regiment, Captain Doughty, leading.

—**THE COMPANY COURT-MARTIAL** of the Roehr Guard, Company F, Thirty-second Infantry, consisting of Brevet Major and Captain Fred. J. Karcher, Sergeant Frederick Schneider, Corporal Charles Parker, Private Joseph Lanfirth, Private Louis Brogle, convenes this (Saturday) evening to give employment to the marshals.

—**A MORNING NEW YORK** contemporary announced that "Governor John A. Dix will review the Second division, New York State National Guard, from a platform to be erected in front of the City Hall, on the 28th inst." This is the first intimation we have obtained of this new arrangement on the part of this division, which is located in Brooklyn, and, as published in orders, is to be reviewed on Cumberland street in that city on the above date.

—**COLONEL EDWARD L. DAVIS,** connected with Crosby's lithographic establishment, and for many years identified with the City Guard, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company and other local military organizations in Boston and in New York, was found dead at Young's Hotel, Saturday evening. He had been dining with a party of friends, and his death is attributed to apoplexy. The deceased was about fifty years of age and leaves a wife, but no family.

—The following from the Philadelphia *Press* rather indicates a looseness on the part of somebody in the accountability of the State arms of Pennsylvania. The *Press* says: "Some days ago Detective Franks, of this city, received information from Adjutant-General Latta, of this State, that a large number of breech-loading guns, ranging in their numbers from 13,000 to 60,000 (!) were missing. The missing muskets were placed in the possession of several military organizations, which have been disbanded, and the pieces were never returned. There were reasons for believing that many of them had been pledged, and Officer Franks endeavored to recover them. He succeeded in finding thirteen of them in pawnshops in the lower part of the city, and he expects to recover the balance, some three hundred and fifty in number. They are of fine make and of the latest pattern."

—**REMINGTON AND SONS** have completed a handsome Swiss Remington rifle, made for the celebrated crack shot, Major J. C. Shipley, of New Orleans. Its weight is 14 lbs., .32-in. barrel, 44-100 calibre, using the 77 grain cartridge. The rifle is beautifully finished, and effective and accurate at long or short ranges. The stock is of the usual Swiss style, having long acorn-top horns on the butt plate, and cheek piece on the side of stock coming next to the face. It has a hair (or set) trigger which pulls off at the touch, and very novel sights. It has a very fine set of orthoptic and bead sights, having wind gauge and elevations on the orthoptic (or rear) sights. These are registered, and are adjusted by a key which is carried in the pocket the same as a key to a watch. These guns will doubtless be introduced at "Union Hill" and other noted schutzen parks, and ultimately used exclusively in place of the old-fashioned muzzle-loaders which are now fast falling into disuse among riflemen.

—At the meeting of the Supervisors on Monday a resolution of the Committee on Drill-rooms and Armories, auditing a claim of Joseph Weber for \$21,474.21 for repairs on the Centre street armory was read and deferred. The report of the committee reduces the bill to \$14,530.98. Frederick Jock's claim for repairs on the Twenty-second regiment armory was brought up and laid over. The report of the Committee on Drill-rooms and Armories of the Board of Supervisors, at the meeting on Monday, auditing Daniel Kelley's bill for carpets, furniture, and upholstery in the drill-room of the Washington Gray Cavalry troop next came before the board, on a resolution reducing the bill from \$1,903 to \$1,690.48. A long debate followed on the bill, objection being made to the charge of \$60 for twelve spittoons, and the resolution was at length lost. A similar resolution auditing another bill of Daniel Kelly's for repairs in the Twelfth regiment armory and reducing it to \$450 was ordered to lie over. A third claim of his of \$1,718 for carpets and upholstery in the same armory met a similar fate after a prolonged debate. Supervisors Kehr and Cooper charged the "gentlemen on the other side" with keeping back honest pay for honest work, and Supervisors Monheimer and Morris deemed it an outrage on the city to furnish hardy soldiers with tete-a-tetes and velvet carpeting.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The following named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard State of New York, during the month of April, 1874:

Eighth Division—Colonel Gibson F. Howard, chief of artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel John R. Dobbins, quartermaster; Lieutenant-Colonel James P. White, Jr., commissary of subsistence; Major Edward C. Cochrane, aide-de-camp; Captain Charles Cary, aide-de-camp.

Third Brigade—Major Joseph Holland, engineer; Major David B. Williamson, judge-advocate; Captain John Howard Gray, commissary of subsistence; First Lieutenant Robert Colgate, Jr., aide-de-camp.

First Battalion—Patrick F. McShane, captain.

Fifth Infantry—Julius Willing, captain; Ottman Wenz, first lieutenant.

Eighth Infantry—George T. Fielding, captain; Wm. J. C. Berry, first lieutenant; Wm. Sperb, second lieutenant; Thomas Davis, first lieutenant; First Lieutenant James O. Johnston, adjutant; Alexander L. Whitelaw, captain; Henry Gibson, first lieutenant; James L. Cook, first lieutenant; Frank Losse, second lieutenant; Richard W. Rogers, first lieutenant.

Tenth Infantry—Maurice O'Brien, captain; Peter S. Fitzpatrick, captain.

Fifteenth Battalion—Peter H. Reppenhausen, major.

Twenty-third Infantry—Edward H. Soper, first lieutenant; Roland A. Birdsall, second lieutenant; First Lieutenant John B. Frothingham, adjutant.

Twenty-seventh Infantry—C. J. Marshall, captain.

Thirty-second Infantry—First Lieutenant Adolf Fingado, adjutant; Frederick J. Karcher, captain.

Forty-fourth Battalion—Almeron Eichenburg, second lieutenant; First Lieutenant Oliver A. Morris, quartermaster.

Forty-seventh Infantry—Captain Tunis T. Kendrick, chaplain.

Fiftieth Battalion—Frederick D. Williams, captain; Rozine Fish, second lieutenant.

Fifty-first Infantry—First Lieutenant Welcome B. Randall, adjutant.

Fifty-fifth Infantry—John Welderhold, captain; Charles Rose, first lieutenant.

Fifty-sixth Infantry—Theo. M. Berge, first lieutenant; John C. Hay, second lieutenant; Conrad Von Gerchten, captain.

Sixty-fifth Infantry—First Lieutenant John Groh, Jr., adjutant.

Seventy-first Infantry—Major Joseph D. Bryant, surgeon.

One Hundred and Third Infantry—First Lieutenant Charles A. Barnard, adjutant.

The following resignations in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted during the same period:

Brigadier-General Augustus Funk, Second brigade, First division; Major George Kinkle, inspector Fifth brigade, Second division. Captains—James E. Tournier, Forty-ninth regiment; Edward Barker, Eighth regiment; J. W. L. Geissler, Fifth regiment; Lewis H. Vail and Alexander Near, Twenty-first regiment; Jackson H. Chase, C. S. Ninth brigade, Third division; J. F. Ernst, Jr., Seventy-fourth regiment; Henry Goepper, C. S. Fifteenth Battalion; W. W. Goodrich, Q. M. Fifth brigade, Second division; W. H. O'Neill, Eighty-fourth regiment, First Lieutenants—Lewis A. Meyers, Eighth regiment; Jas. H. Belcher, Ninth regiment; Frank Kolwing, Fifth regiment; Nelson Hapeman, Twenty-first regiment; Chas. C. Kraushar, Q. M. Fifteenth battalion; H. Schweckendick, Third Cavalry, Second Lieutenants—John B. Brown, Forty-seventh regiment; Wm. Hill, Ninth regiment; Simon I. Ulrich and Frederick Gruner, Fifth regiment; Jacob W. Stall, Twenty-first regiment; A. J. Reiling, Fifty-fourth regiment; Geo. W. Grey, Tenth regiment; Geo. B. Loder, Seventh regiment.

NEW JERSEY.—Governor Parker on Friday, May 14, signed commissions for the field officers of the Third regiment. Colonel, William A. Morell; Lieutenant-Colonel, John C. Rose; Major, William Wilson. N. K. Thompson was appointed paymaster. Company C of the Third, visited New Brunswick on Wednesday evening of last week, headed by the band from Governor's Island, and after a parade through the principal streets, marched to Masonic Hall, where it gave an enthusiastic drill. Fifteen hundred persons were present. Governor Parker, General J. Madison Drake, and Comptroller Runyon occupied the proscenium on the right of the stage. Colonel Morell and field and staff the box opposite. The drill of Company C was loudly applauded, the audience manifesting great delight at the fine exhibition given by the company. Captain De Hart, the founder of the command, although a young man, has but few equals in the National Guard of any State. He has brought his command up to a high state of efficiency, and, it is stated, stands ready to take a friendly "bout" with any company in the country. The Seventh Infantry, chiefly located at Trenton, will visit Philadelphia in June, as the guests of the First regiment of that city. Colonel Angel served Hancock's staff during the war and he made for himself a brilliant record. General Drake, of Elizabeth, will accompany the Seventh, which will doubtless have a good time with its Quaker friends.

Colonel Hart, commander of the Ninth Infantry, has appointed his staff to follow: Surgeon, R. F. Chahert; Adjutant, Samuel Hall; Quartermaster, John Curtis; Paymaster, J. D. P. Mount; Judge-Advocate, James W. Vroom. This command has its headquarters at Hoboken. Under the lead of Colonel Hart it is destined to attain a high rank, for Colonel Hart is one of the most energetic officers in the National Guard. The entire National Guard—two brigades—will parade at Newark in September, and be reviewed by Governor Parker, the best friend the Guard ever had. The various regiments are now brushing up for this parade, none ever having been held since its present organization.

PENNSYLVANIA.—An act has just passed the Legislature of this State making a special appropriation for the expenses incidental to the recent riot at Susquehanna depot. The act reads as follows:

Whereas, During the riot at Susquehanna depot in March, 1874, the Governor of the Commonwealth called out certain portions of the National Guard to assist the civil authorities in maintaining the supremacy of the law; and

Whereas, The most of those who so promptly responded to the call were taken from their business on short notice and were kept away from the same for five to six days, thereby suffering great pecuniary loss; therefore

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the troops actually engaged at Susquehanna depot in assisting to suppress said riot shall be paid one-half month's pay in the manner prescribed by the act of Assembly organizing the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and the sum of \$14,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated for the above-named purpose.

Section 2. That the State Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to pay the claims arising under the first section of this act on pay roll to be certified to and approved by the Adjutant-General, Auditor-General, and Major-General who commanded the forces during said riot.

Section 3. That the State Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to pay the claims arising for the transportation, subsistence, and incidental expenses attending the assembling and calling out of the troops upon said occasion upon vouchers duly approved and certified by the Adjutant-General and Auditor-General, and the sum of \$11,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated therefor.

It seems strange that the State should deem it necessary to especially legislate for a matter like this. We should naturally presume the laws already passed would provide for the payment of State troops when called out for duty of this nature. It will be observed also that this bill provides for paying the troops more than twice the amount actually due them according to the service rendered. Still, this only goes to show that Pennsylvania is becoming more liberal as it grows older. Now let the State get rid of a dozen or so of its major-generals, wipe out its paper divisions, brigades, etc., and establish a more uniform system. The National Guard, however, of this State has commanded more than the customary attention of the Legislature during the past year or so, and Governor Hartranft and his chief, General Latta, are working well for the interest of the State service, as the following supplementary act, which has passed the Legislature and become a law, will show. This act consists of nine sections, as follows:

Section 1 increases the rank of the adjutant-general from brigadier-general to major-general, and the assistant adjutant-general from captain to colonel.

Section 2 creates the offices of commissary-general and surgeon-general of the State, and empowers the Governor to commission such officers with the rank of brigadier-general.

Section 3 directs the State printer to print 1,000 copies of the militia laws of the Commonwealth for distribution among the officers of the National Guard of the State.

Section 4 provides for the redistricting of the military divisions of the State, the number of said divisions not to exceed ten, and the supernumeraries to be honorably discharged.

Section 5 provides for the payment of arms rents of companies, as follows: For companies located outside of cities, boroughs, etc., with a population exceeding 15,000, the sum of \$100, and for those located in cities, boroughs, etc., with over 15,000 inhabitants, the sum of \$200. This is in addition to the appropriation of \$400 to each company, provided for in the supplement of 1873.

Section 6 empowers general, field, and commissioned staff officers to administer oaths in all cases appertaining to the National Guard service.

Section 7 provides for the appointment of a regimental commissary and paymaster, with the rank of captain, by the regimental commander.

Section 8 provides for the selection of brigadier-generals. Instead of that officer being chosen by the votes of the field officers of the respective brigades and brigade companies, the Commander-in-Chief, with the consent of the Senate, is authorized to appoint and commission all brigadiers. Those now in commission shall so remain until the expiration of the term for which they were elected.

Section 9 limits the number of aide-de-camps, with the rank of colonel, to be appointed by the Governor, to twenty.

This act provides for more staff officers and an increase in rank of those already established. It also, most happily, reduces the number of divisions, and likewise makes the position of brigade commanders one of appointment.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

EXTRACTS from a poem read before the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, at Harrisburg, Penn., May 12, 1874.

BY WILLIAM O. STODDARD.

How many are there here, to-day,
Who went to war for fun,
And died across the old Long bridge
In July, "Sixty-one?"

We only dreamed of quick success,
And every mother's son
Had brought along a diary
To keep for victories won.

It was not brave McDowell's fault
That, when our courage sank,
And back we climbed across the bridge,
Each diary still was blank.

Upon his shoulders fell the load
Which few but him could bear,
And well his country understands
That he was faithful there.

When next he marches o'er a bridge,
May we be there to see,
And the gallant men who follow him
All three-year veterans be!

They say he suns his face, to-day,
Beneath Italian skies,
The chief around whose warrior name,
Our next proud memories rise.

They must be wrong! Though not with us,
McClellan sure must be,
At least in memory,—marching on
Against the hosts of Lee!

We hope not through some swamp campaign
Of hunger, rain and mud.
We'd rather that he faced again
Antietam's day of blood.

The soldier's heart would fain forget,
The weary winter camp,
And only hear, in "harking back,"
The battle's charging tramp.

Yet loves not less the chief who bore,
With him, war's drearier days,
Than those to whom returning peace
Held out the conqueror's bays.

Ah! many were the brave fights lost,
And loth were we to bring
Their shades to mingle with the light
Of this memorial ring.

But out of one dark, sore defeat,
A victory rises now,
Whose wreath would add a priceless crown,
To Caesar's laurelled brow.

And Burnside of the travelling corps,
The leader of our host,
Beloved by men when days were won,
Beloved though days were lost.

The day was lost, the men remained,
And, now the war is done,
We deem that victory over self
For all the nation won.

Joe Hooker? Still around his brow
Green grow the clustering wreaths,
And "fighting Joe" is still for us,
The bravest man that breathes.

Who would not follow where he led,
On glory's widening track?
Would he were on some field again,
And we were at his back!

And now a well-loved name is heard
From out the silence dim:
Come, comrades, rise upon your feet,
And fill unto the brim!

In one grand, noble company,
We'll range our gallant dead,
And they have marched for Gettysburg
And Meade is at their head.

Hark! to the rising slogan cry!
The bugle notes combine
With the rumble of artillery wheels
Along the Southern line.

The hills of Maryland mutter back
The invader's ceaseless drum,
For Lee is o'er the border now
And the day of wrath has come!

Oh, gallant men were they who marched
Behind the rebel flag,
And stubbornly they strove to win
The valley and the crag.

We deem them erring; know them wrong;
But grieve that such as they
Were doomed to fall, like ripened corn,
Before our lines that day.

Give them the soldier's meed of praise,
And with it join the prayer,
That when the next great trial comes,
They may stand with us there.

Out! every coward pulse of hate;
Each thought of vengeance due;
They erred, but, even in error, they
Were gallant souls and true.

Oh, what a muster roll is ours!
How bright the record shines!
Like some vast forest of the North,
Grown all of giant pines.

Beneath whose shade the meaner shrubs
Die out, the trunks between,—
Our forest has no undergrowth
And the soil it guards is clean.

And yet some trees above the rest,
Lift crowns of matchless pride;
In every charge there's one brave crest
Behind which others ride:

Oh, sad days of the Wilderness!
Oh, bitter, closing strife!
When every inch a struggle cost,
And every step a life!

On that red line he "fought it out,"
Our heart of adamant,—
The Nation made its iron will
A man, and called it Grant!

Well did he know how strong the gripes
Of his right hand must be,
While Sherman cleft the mountain wall
And marched upon the sea:

While in the valley, Sheridan,
Was scattering Early's chaff,
That "whirling up the valley" went,
Like foam before a laugh:

While Hood was pressing madly on,
In what he deemed "pursuit,"
And Thomas "would not shake the tree"
Till ripe was all the fruit.

Strong was the gripping hand that held,
And well the soldiers knew
Their bloody work was winding up,
Their toil was almost through.

Great voices of the glorious past!
Proud master-roll of fame!
The festal hour fleets all too fast,
To call each honored name.

We hear them, in our heart of hearts,
And full of grief we bow,
In memory of the old-time friends
Who are not with us now.

The battle days, the camp-fire talks,
March, bivouac, retreat,
All come to mind to-day except
The memories of defeat:

These too would come, did we not feel
That, in this day's grand light,
In that great war's supreme result,
All else passed out of sight.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A TELEGRAM from Melbourne dated April 28, states, "The Commission is sent to the Fiji Islands have conditionally accepted their annexation to the British Empire. A provisional Government under the British Consul is administering the country until the cession is formally accepted by the Home Government."

A NEW and very ingenious breech-loader is said to have been just discovered by a gunsmith of Limoges. By one and the same movement his rifle is cocked and the breech opened, and by pulling the trigger the breech is closed and the piece fired. A peculiar kind of cartridge is used, and the loading is so rapidly performed that there is, perhaps, no necessity for keeping the rifle loaded, which it seems to us would be a difficult task.

THE remapping of England by the Geological Survey, giving the drift in its various divisions, is steadily progressing, and in a short time a large part of Lancashire will be published. The quarter sheets, numbered by the survey 81 N.W., 88 S.W., 89 S.E., 90 S.E., 91 S.W., are engraved and in the hands of the colorist, and the work for 91 S.E., 90 N.E., 89 N.W. has been completed and the maps are in the engravers' hands. The sheet N.E. Somerset, and the London district have been ready some time. The old maps giving the rock mapping will continue on sale, for information that cannot be so readily gained in any other way arises from a comparison of the mapping of the rock with that of the surface drift.

ONE of the new and, from our point of view, most singular companies started in England is called "The Army and Navy Co-operative Brewery Company, limited." Its capital is \$250,000, in shares of \$25 each, and for these the services are expected to subscribe. The prospectus declares that "this Company has for its object the supply of the best Ales and Stouts, brewed from Malt and Hops only, at the lowest possible rates, allowing for a remunerative dividend to investors. It is intended to devote all profits, after paying a liberal dividend, to reduce the price of Beer, as the profits of the Company will allow from time to time." So the subscribing soldier or sailor may enjoy the satisfaction when he drinks his "bitter beer" of feeling that he is not only getting such comfort as the beer can give, but is also earning for himself a dividend, and possibly contributing to lowering the price of his tipple.

AN English paper says:—"One of the saddest lines in recent telegrams is that which tells how Major Edward Burnes Holland had been gazetted Lieut.-Colonel in London a fortnight after he had poisoned himself in Bombay. The promotion, which would have given him new heart and hope, and might have launched him on a career that would have erased all sorrows from his memory, came too late, because he despaired too soon. It is impossible not to feel a profound sympathy with the unfortunate officer's family and friends, to whom this glimpse of what might have been must give additional pangs. There is one grand moral to be drawn from this mournful case—that suicide, even when it becomes to all appearance the only cure for troubles too hard

to be borne, should always be put off to the next day; and from day to day; for something is sure to turn up even in the most desperate cases to render it needless after all."

THE Panama Star and Herald, of May 8, says: "We think the Minister of War and Marine of the United States of Colombia, in his report to Congress, has a great deal of reason on his side, when he says, with respect to the Isthmus, that 'the late scandalous events in the State of Panama have had the effect of strengthening the opinion of all the thinking men of the country, that is, that there is no way of guaranteeing the freedom of the transit by the Isthmus in accordance with international law, nor to fulfil the stipulations of the contract with the railroad, without stationing in the city of Panama a strong garrison, frequently renewed, in order that it should not take an interest in the internal quarrels of the State; well paid, so that the soldiers may not be seduced by money, and under the command of an officer of honor, who comprehends the responsibility of his mission, and knows how to estimate the trust the Government has placed in him.'

MR. C. NOEL WELMAN, writing to the London Times, says:—"I have lately found among my old family papers a statement of the English Navy as it existed nearly 150 years ago, when our population and wealth were so much less than at the present time. I send it to you, thinking some of your readers may be comforted by knowing that, on the whole, our expenditure in this branch of the service has not, even with ironclads and their boilers, increased beyond the just proportion of the past with the present age:—List of Ships, with their Guns and Men, 1728:—Seven of 100 guns, with 5,530 men; 13 of 90 guns, 8,840 men; 10 of 80 guns, 8,320 men; 24 of 70 guns, 10,560 men; 18 of 60 guns, 6,570 men; 46 of 50 guns, 12,880 men; 24 of 40 guns, 4,560 men; 6 of 30 guns, 930 men; 27 of 20 guns, 3,270 men; 5 with 34 guns in all (fireships and bombs), 180 men; 27 with 210 guns in all (sloops and yachts), 1,095 men. Total, 213 ships, 10,234 guns, 62,735 men."

ARRORS of an offer made by the London Swimming Club to provide duly qualified instructors of swimming wherever required, a correspondent of the Broad Arrow suggests that it would be very desirable to give more encouragement to soldiers of all arms to acquire proficiency in this useful art. The scenes on the banks of the swollen Dah, during the return march from Coomassie, as depicted by the newspaper correspondent, were certainly not in keeping with our national predilections for cold water and aquatic pursuits, although just what might have been expected from the prevailing ignorance of natation amongst Englishmen of all classes. Our cavalry regiments might, perhaps, learn something from the practice of the Scots Greys of a hundred and twenty years ago. A London paper of 23rd May, 1758, speaking of the light troop of the Greys, under Captain Lindsay, then quartered at Maidenhead, says:—"They have been practising the new Prussian Hussar exercise, and for some days past have been digging large trenches and leaping over them; also leaping high hedges with broad ditches on either side. Their captain, on Saturday last, swam his horse across the Thames, and the whole troop was made to swim the river yesterday."

GENERAL CHARLETON, says the Army and Navy Gazette, has not yet made his report on the French cadres, but it appears to have been decided that the artillery and engineer Staffs are not to be touched, and that the lists of Generals is to be increased 25 per cent. It was supposed that serious reductions were contemplated in the upper ranks, but such is not the case, and France will, for instance, possess twice as many superior Staff Officers of artillery and engineers as are considered necessary in Germany. Writing on this matter we see that a French military critic makes the following observations:—"At an epoch when our resources were inexhaustible I was proud to see in a small town as many as five or six engineer officers drawing pay to the amount of from 20 to 30,000 francs a year, and superintending works of middling importance effected at a cost of 10,000 francs per annum. But to-day I thought we were going to be economical, and I regret to see that I have been mistaken." It seems that the French army is to possess regularly 300 Generals, also 200 superior officers of the permanent Staff, and 200 Captains. But the duties of this corps have yet to be described.

MR. REXD, late Chief Constructor of the English navy, during a recent discussion at the Royal United Service Institution, advocated the use of small vessels armed with heavy guns manned by volunteer artillerymen for coast defence, especially on the north-east shores of England, in the neighborhood of Hull, and similar places. He urged the great advantage of keeping engines and guns in stock, and of making arrangements, in ocean or mercantile steamers, for receiving small armaments, by which means a most effectual fleet of convoys, supported by the *Incident*, *Shak*, *Raleigh*, and similar vessels, could be formed. In reference to the alarms about the English Navy, which he had been accused of making, he said he was as proud as any one of the British fleet, and that the expectations he had formed in respect to the progress of other nations had not been realized. It

was wrong to say that England had a superior fleet of ships to any other nation, for the proper mode of arriving at a right conclusion was comparing the respective amounts of expenditure, as all ships were built in England, and it would be found that the amount of our naval estimates did not exceed those of other countries. He decidedly advised the continuation of armor-plating for the present, although he expected that it would ultimately be abandoned, and urged the necessity of augmenting our present naval force.

THE amount of ammunition, says the London *Army and Navy Gazette*, granted to the regiments of Field Artillery in Germany for their firing practices has been considerably increased since the last war, which fact will be easily seen if the following tables, extracted from the *Allgemeine Militair Zeitung*, are inspected. At the same time will be observed the importance which is actually attached to the practice with live shells, representing, as it does, the fire which must take place on the field. As regards the practice with ballasted shells it is considered quite of secondary importance, and only serves at the commencement of the practices, to give the men the first notions of firing. In 1870 the firing practices of a regiment of Field Artillery, consisting of fifteen batteries, lasted twenty days, during which were fired—1,380 ballasted shells, or about 33 per cent.; 1,986 live shells, or about 47 per cent.; 336 shrapnel shells, or about 8 per cent.; 453 case shot, or about 12 per cent. Total, 4,182 projectiles; giving a mean of 209.1 shots per diem, ditto 278.7 shots per battery, and ditto 69 shots per gun. In 1873 the firing practices of a regiment of Field Artillery, consisting of eight batteries (divisional Artillery), lasted twelve days, during which were fired 288 ballasted shells, or about 10 per cent.; 1,664 live shells, 62 per cent.; 640 shrapnel, or about 24 per cent.; 96 case shot, 4 per cent. Total, 2,688 projectiles; giving a mean of 224 shots per diem, ditto 336 shots per battery, and ditto 84 shots per gun.

"If we review the general state of the Imperial forces; of the cavalry as well as infantry; of the legions, the auxiliaries, the guards and the navy, the most liberal computation will not allow us to fix the entire establishment by sea and by land at more than four hundred and fifty thousand men." It was thus, says the *Broad Arrow*, that the most distinguished historian of the eighteenth century described the military strength of an Empire, which he adds was "above two thousand miles in breadth, from the Wall of Antoninus and the northern limits of Dacia, to Mount Atlas and the tropic of Cancer, more than three thousand miles in length from the Western Ocean to the Euphrates, and which was supposed to contain above sixteen hundred thousand square miles, for the most part of fertile and well-cultivated land." Sixteen hundred years have elapsed since the period to which the writer referred, and the Minister of another Empire beyond the Roman Province of Gaul has fixed the peace establishment of his sovereign at 401,659 men. The growth of population, the enormous advance of military science, and certain equality of power and resources which must prevail amongst civilised nations, but which are incompatible with the supremacy of Rome, may go far to explain the necessity for an armed force so inordi-

nately disproportionate to the area on which it is raised; but the true moral to be deduced from the Bill passing through the German Reichstag is this—and we earnestly hope that the member for Merthyr Tydwill consent to apply it:—as long as man is what he is (and it is not in the power of mortals to transform him) war will remain as much a necessity as a scourge of the earth; which civilisation may refine but cannot obliterate, and that, to use the words of Count Moltke himself, it is better to render war improbable by really strong armaments than to invite it by the exhibition of weak ones.

Dr. VOX PETTENKOFER, in a careful study of the subject of the warmth of clothing, recently published, has pointed out that the permeability of stuffs to air is a condition of their warmth. The London *Medical Record* gives the following abstract. Of equal surfaces of the following materials, he found that they were permeated by the following relative quantities of air, the most porous, flannel, such as is used ordinarily for clothing, being taken at 100:—Flannel, 100; linen of medium fineness, 58; silk, 40; buckskin, 58; tanned leather, 1; chamois leather, 51. Hence, if the warmth of cloth depend upon the degree in which it keeps out the air from our bodies then glove kid must be 100 times warmer than flannel, which every one knows is not the fact. The whole question, then, is resolved into that of ventilation. If several layers of the same material be placed together, and the air be allowed to permeate through them, the ventilation through the second layer is not much less than through the first, since the meshes of the two form a system of continuous tubes of uniform diameter, and the rapidity of the movement of the air through these is effected merely by the resulting friction. Through our clothing, then, there passes a stream of air, the amount of which, as in ventilation, depends upon the size of the meshes, upon the difference of temperature between the external and internal atmosphere, and upon the velocity of the surrounding air. Our clothing, then, is required, not to prevent the admission of the air, but to regulate the same so that our nervous system shall be sensible of no movement in the air. Further, our clothes, at the same time, regulate the temperature of the contained air, as it passes through them, so that the temperature of the air between the clothing and the surface of our body averages 84 deg. to 86 deg. Fah. The hygroscopic property of different materials used for clothing essentially modifies their functions. This property varies with the different materials; wool, for instance, takes up more water than linen, while the latter takes up and gives off its watery contents more rapidly than the former. The more the air is displaced by water from the clothes, the less will be their power of retaining the heat; in other words, they conduct the heat more readily, and hence we are quickly chilled by wet garments.

SAYS the London *Spectator*: The changes in the Swiss Constitution, accepted by a double majority of the people, and a threefold majority of the cantons, are most serious, and have evidently two objects in view. One is to strengthen the federal army. That army, though it has performed some serious feats of arms, though it nominally contains 20,000 men, and is fairly drilled, is too loosely organized for sufficiently rapid action in a great emergency. The Central Government, sitting at Berne, had, under the

old constitution, no direct power over the army until it was in the field, the organization of each section and the duty of forwarding it where commanded being left absolutely with the cantons. These powers are not withdrawn even now, and each canton can still use its own troops for internal purposes; but the canton is made for military purposes entirely subordinate to the central power, which can now dictate organization, take possession of all materiel of war, and, in fact, if it pleases, create a centralized force as it has means to pay. There can be no doubt whatever that this new power, if wisely and moderately used, will greatly increase the securities for the independence of Switzerland. Her army of 200,000 men would by itself be a hard nut to crack, for the Switzers are brave fighting men, and the authorities at Berne would in the event of war stand in this favorable position. They can be attacked directly only by Germany or France, and of course would be defended by either power innocent of the attack—by Germany because she would not submit to see her flank so completely turned, by France because the Swiss army would furnish just the iron spear head her own army wants in a conflict with the German army. At the same time, the risk that the defender would develop also into the ruler would be averted by the dislike of strong powers to lengthen their contumacious boundary, and the difficulty which either power, just exhausted by conflict, would feel in encountering a new army sure to fight well, and sure, also, to occupy the most dangerous of positions. It is true that the neutrality of Switzerland is guaranteed by Europe, but in these days guarantees do not count for much, and the ability to inflict a serious blow on any invader is a much more tangible security. Neither Germany nor France wants to lose one hundred thousand men on the eve of a mighty duel, and Switzerland, if thoroughly organized, might employ at least that number. She becomes, in fact, a fortress which an assailant must carry, just when he has other and heavier business on hand. Both powers, it is true, acting in unison, could divide Switzerland, and there are contingencies under which this danger might arise; but they are extremely improbable, and exist now in a yet higher degree, partition being comparatively easy. With two hundred thousand good men Switzerland will always find allies.

The Office of the "Army and Navy Journal" has been removed to No. 23 Murray St.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

CHANDON—DICKINSON.—In this city, on Wednesday, April 1, 1874, by Rev. James J. Kane, Chaplain United States Navy, of the iron-clad frigate Roanoke, J. ARTHUR CHANDON, of St. Petersburg, Russia, to ADDIE A., daughter of John Dickinson, Esq., of Fordham, N. Y.

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DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

ENGLE.—In Philadelphia, on the 17th inst., FREDERICK ENGLE, son of the late Rear Admiral Frederick and Mary McIlvaine Engle.



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